CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHOMEDUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR[illegible]

VOL: X. NO. 26 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA X	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA X	15,825

"MALWA" "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" X "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia

"EGYPT" Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
2 Feb.	MADURA	8,600
9 Feb.	DUMRA	8,200
23 Feb.	HATIPARA *	8,182
9 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
23 Mar.	NEVASA	9,078
6 April	MANORA	7,888
20 ,,	MASHOBRA	8,283
4 May	MANELA	803
18 ,,		

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shangha

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbo-bourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
2 Feb.	BARPETA	Karachi & P'Gulf
27th Jan.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
30th Jan.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
1st Feb.	VASNA	Busreh direct.
8th Feb.	TAROBA	East and South Africa.
Early March.	A Steamer	Australian ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1239.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	31st Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8thFeb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10thFeb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16thFeb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
HakushikaMaru	T.Isonaka	8151	13th Jan	31st Jan
Tamba Maru 1,	Aeshima	5845	25th Jan	6th Feb
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5398	3th Feb.	13th Feb
*Hekodate Maru	C, Hideshima		8th Feb	9th Feb
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	19th Feb	3rd March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibutaml	5968	2nd Mar.	17th Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA,
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	,,	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ...	,,	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE
WHICH INCLUDES
BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

THE UNION BANK OF BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

B. OLIPHANT.
[illegible] Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF IN[illegible]A.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parisi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ...	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Ylollo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,85,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji and Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal and Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,190.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
Who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
RBITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES.
A. V. KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Prospectus and all info mation may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

DALCHAND SARNA	B. I. Co. Ltd.
Asstt. Secretary	Head Office.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	LAHORE.
POONA CITY.	

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 347.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	2,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	.. ..	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	.. ..	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION. BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENT INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Creber, Branch Manager.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. daMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Gallaro U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duress Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF
General Manager

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN & [illegible]
Managing Agents.
[illegible] Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.	C. N. MADHAVA RO
Branch Secretary	Acting Branch Secreb
Bunder Road, Karachi	Lipton's Building.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary	33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBA
Residency Main Road, Hydrabad (Deccan.)	W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE,

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA.
Secretary
EAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
891, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac. Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 43,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
G. N. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAAR SCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	F.	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	F.	59,139,240

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAG
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Bandjermasin.	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng.	Pontianak
Cheribon.	Semarang
Djember.	Soerabaia
Djocja.	Solo
Kota Radja.	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok-Betoeng
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
E. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Acting Agent.

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DRAUGHTSMAN on Rs. 140 and TRACER on Rs. 90 per month, required by firm of Bombay Millowners Apply Box. No. 7694 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
A 12006

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A R2707

WANTED—GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES with English to work in a Life Insurance Office as outside men. Apply stating age and salary expected to Box No. 7692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12012

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A R2705

WANTED—CLERKS having experience of P. W. Accounts. Pay Rs. 100-5-125. An experienced TYPIST with good speed. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply with testimonials to—THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER. Development Department. Materials, District, Matunga.
A R12011

WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

WANTED.—An OVERSEER by the Bijapur City Municipality. Pay Rs. 80 to 100 plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance according to qualifications with future prospects. Candidates who have passed the Sub-Overseer's test and who have got previous experience should apply to the undersigned with testimonials on or before the 20th of February, 1922. P. A. Desai, President, Bijapur City Municipality. 23rd February, 1922.
A C11984

WANTED—An influential firm to take up the sole selling agency for the Bombay Presidency and smart and influential canvassers for a renowned land of silks. Applicants desirous of taking up the business are earnestly requested to communicate with the undersigned or interview the undersigned personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 a.m., at Room No. 61, Green's Hotel, Apollo Bunder. L. C. DHARIWAL, Representative, The M L. W. Institute, Allahabad.
A. R2710

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—A well situated BUNGALOW on Nepean Road. Apply to S. R. Bomanji, 60, Forbes Street.
C R2693

TO LET in Fort, a GROUND FLOOR for office or showroom purposes. Apply to S. R. BOMANJI, 60, Forbes Street.
C R2694

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR for Show Room for immediate entry in Elphinstone, Circle. Apply to Box No. 7693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2704

TWO beautiful large ROOMS partly furnished kitchen, bath, Rs. 150; also large BEDROOM furnished. Rs. 75 and 50. DOCTOR HINMAN, American Specialist, Girgam Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R2706

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 8.
C R2551

TO LET.—Extensive Office premises on the Second Floor of a Building, situated in the best business centre, Apollo Street, Fort, close to the Old Share Market with electric Light, Lift and all modern Sanitary arrangements. Possession immediate. Apply to Box No. 7688 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11993

GROUND FLOOR, about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facing at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Bhikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
C R2696

TO LET.—At Andheri, Marzban Road; 10, 12 minutes' walk from Railway Station, new built beautiful house fitted with all conveniences and flushing closets, in extensive grounds, delightfully situated with full view of Juam and Versova. Apply Mr. P. S. Joshi, Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill, Phone No. 5230.
C R2711

TO LET or FOR SALE in Ootacamund Cluny Hall. A commodious will furnished bungalow and cottage just renovated, large compound, badminton and tennis courts, garages, stables, out-offices, crockery, cutlery, linen, lamps included. Also 2 building sites for sale. For full particulars Apply to I. C. DOVER, "Cluny Hall," Ootacamund.
R2689

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly fitted extensive workshop fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garages on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., 379., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R11941

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2¼ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

FOR SALE—One BUICK MOTOR, seven seaters having electric light wireniel self starter with new tubes and tyres, quite new, carefully used only eight months, about 1,000 miles Apply Box No. 7675, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2682

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STAMPS:—All unused sets; 11 Saargebiet 1920, 5pf. to 1½m. Rs. 1. 12 Salvador 1906 complete Rs. 1-4. 10 Salvador 1906 Official complete Rs. 1 8 Trieste 1919, 1c. to 1 cr. Re. 1. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 12001

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrollments for 1923 Exms. proceeding. Apply immediately GT. WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R2676

WANTED—Yearly FREE STUDENTS to learn Higher Accountancy by post, standing 14 years. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, Gunnar (Poona).
R2449

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

PIANO FOR SALE:—In perfect sound condition. One Motor-Cycle and Table Fan, moderate prices. Please see. Or write. Mr. R. D. PUNVELIWALLA. Contractor's Buildings Lamington Road. Grant Road.
R2683

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A running QUARRY at Kharodi (Malad). Excellent building stone Please apply to KORA AND BHATT, Bruce Lane, Fort.
T R2709

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Mooji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibasar Lane, Salkia P O. (Howrah).
16868

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

A NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 16 of Messrs. THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED, Standing in the name of Mr. FULCHAND HIRJEE, is reported to be LOST or STOLEN and that he has applied to the abovesaid Company for duplicate copy thereof.

Any one holding any claim against the said Share should lay it before the Company at LLOYD BUILDING, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the Company shall not be responsible for granting the duplicate to the applicant.

By Order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBARAO,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Ltd.
C12013

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., will be held at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1922.

The Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd, has arranged to secure from the Development Director, building plots at Khar Road between Bandra and Santa Cruz. Those persons wishing to secure plots are requested to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY of the above Society.
C 11998

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ON and after Monday, the 30th January, 1922, the Office of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., will be REMOVED to EWART HOUSE, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C11987

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by the resolution passed at the Board's Meeting held on 27th January, 1922, an Ad-Interim Dividend at Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 150 paid up, and at Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 fully paid up for the period ending 30th September 1921 (free of Income Tax) is declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th February, 1922, at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on Monday 23rd January, 1922, the Dividend Warrants will be posted to the last Registered addressed of shareholders. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 23rd January 1922 to TUESDAY, the 31st January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 12th January, 1922. C11872

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

RE: MESSRS. C. BOGGIANO & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that owing to the ill health of Chev. Claudio Boggiano the Firm of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co., is being liquidated, and the Liquidation in British India is being carried out by Messrs. R. Bossi and Co. who are also succeeding to the business of the late Firm. All persons therefore having any claim against the Firm are hereby requested to register the same with the Liquidators within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the said claims will not be taken into consideration in the liquidation in British India.

C. BOGGIANO & Co., in Liquidation.
R. BOSSI & Co.,
Liquidators.
C12015

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

(WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING, FORT.)

SPECIAL EVENING COURSES.

4 LECTURES on "CHEQUES" will be delivered on WEDNESDAYS at 6-15 p.b. beginning on the 1st February, 1922, by Professor M. L. Tannan, B. Com. (Birm.) Bar-at-Law.

Fees—Rs. 2 for the course (to be paid in advance).

4 lectures on "THE ECONOMICS OF FISCAL POLICY" will be delivered on THURSDAY at 6 p.m. beginning on the 2nd February, 1922, by Prof. M. J. Antia, M.A., (Bombay), M.A. LL.B., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Fees—Rs. 2 for the course (to be paid in advance).

Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
Z C11979

NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, a few American Brand New Motor Cras for immedaite sale. Apply sharp.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI and CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 750 tons PORTLAND CEMENT delivery on rail Bombay March April. Price, name of maker and particulars of specification and analysis must be given. Tenders by registered post to ALLEN BROS. and CO., (India), Ltd., Home Street, Bombay.
TA C11999

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for 2500 ft. of CANVAS HOSE. Specification and conditions can be had on application to the STORE-KEEPER. The tenders should be sent to the Undersigned on or before 18th February, 22, with samples of the Hose.

(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
24th January, 22.
TA 12004

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the Right of skinning dead animals for one, three and five years commencing on 1st April, 1922 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th day of February 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
TA C12002

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for (1) colouring, white-washing etc., Municipal Buildings, and (2) supply of materials for the year 1922-23 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday, the 18th day of February, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay 30-1.1922.
TA C12010

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of about 12 lakhs proof gallons of Country Spirit (Molasses or Mhowra) and fifty-thousand proof gallons of Masala (Mozambi, Elchi and Rose) Spirit for thirteen months commencing from 1st March, 1922, are invited.

Names of Warehouses

1. SEWRI (near Bombay).
2. KALYAN (Thana District).
3. PEN (Kolaba District).
4. PANVEL (Kolaba District).
5. MAHAD (Kolaba District).

Tenders must reach the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise, Bombay, before the 20th of February, 1922.

For detailed particulars apply to Undersigned.

A.S. DALAL,
Asst Deputy Commissioner of Excise,
Bombay Presidency.
Bombay, 28th Jan 1922. 12000

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Lrieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single Qunuies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Ofice within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 (Rupees Three, annas eight only) per share, free of Income tax, which is over 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company, Dadyseth's Building, 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) (except on Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.) to the shareholders who have paid all the calls with interest including the fourth and final call and whose names stand on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December 1921.

The Dividend Warrants will be handed over to shareholders on production of the documents of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December 1921 to 4th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December 1921.
C11608

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAB SYED ZAHURUL HASONKHAN and NAWAB SYED NAJMUL HASONKHAN, of Boombay Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted with our client Mr. KARMALLI KALYAN also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant to exchange their properties particular description whereof are given in the first schedule here underwritten for our clients property a particular description whereof is given in the second schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title interest, share, benefit, advantage, or demand whether by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever in to or upon the said properties described in the first schedule hereunderwritten or either of them or any part thereof are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay and to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay, within a fortnight any claim not made known as hereby required will be considered to have been waived and abandoned and our client will act accordingly.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY:—All that piecce or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at New Chunam Kiln Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, five hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old Nos. 83,459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1328 ..., Old Survey Nos. 190 and 191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1-7303 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the prpeerty of Jehangir Maneckji Contractor and partly by the property of Vithaldas Gopaldas, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the North by land of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas leased to Hanuman Ramprasad and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Bejanji Vakil and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1799 (d) and Street No. 6F and are more particularly delineated on the plan thereof annexed to the said Indenture of Lease dated the third April 1913 and surrounded by a red coloured boundary line and thereon marked Plot No. 3.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at new Chunam Kilm Road, now called Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-eight and decimal point five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other property under Old No. 83,459 and 144, New Nos. 13582, 13977 and 1328 Old Survey No. 190,191 and 18 and New Survey No. 1-7363 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West and North by the land of Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jehangir Bejanji Vakil and partly by the property of the Church Mission and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1799 (12) and Street No. 6G and are more particularly delineated on the plan thereof annexed to the said Indenture of Lease dated the 18th September, 1913 and surrounded by a red coloured boundary line and thereon marked plot No. 4.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Leasehold land or ground held under a lease for 999 years on a fixed monthly rent of Rs. 1,200 known ass Plot No. 101, Sandhurst Road (East estate) situate, lying and being at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, admeasuring 819 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. (part of) 3184 with the messages tenement and building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, Street Nos. 126, 128, 130, 134, 1, 136, 144, 144A and bounded as followws that is to say, on or towards the East by the plot No. 102 of the Improvement Trust leased to M. J. Shroff on or towards the West by the plot No. 100 of the Improvement Trust On or towards the North by the Sandhurst Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the New 40 feet wide public Road, and which premises are known as "Kalyan Mansions."

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Karmali Kalyan.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1922.
C11997

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY BANDUKWALLA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. GULAMALLY JIVAJI MALRASWALLA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, measuring 991 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 140 of the West Agripada estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay and is bounded on the North-East by plot No. 103 agreed to be leased to Essabhai Moola Abdeally, on the South East by a service passage, on the South by plot No. 141 agreed to be leased to Essabhai Moolla Abdeally and on the North-West by Motlabai Road and which said premises form a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 3505 and 3529 and were formerly assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (b) part and Street No. 95A part but which are now assessed under E Ward No. 4096 (6A) and Street No. 140.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1922.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12014

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAMRAO NARAYAN VAGAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Loco Superintendent's Office, residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

YESHWANT SHAMRAO VAGAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 1st day of December in the yead of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the twelth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALBARI,
egistrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 1st day of December, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12009

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4997.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST AND SECOND KAMATIPURA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Cd. Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Virchand Poonamchand and Co., the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Adam Haji Abubaker, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th June, 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part on TUESDAY, the 31st January, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort and in the registration sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eleven and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3443 New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 3022, and New Survey No. 5821 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1063 Street Nos. 83-144 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towrds the East by the property of Morarjee Khimji on or towards the West by the property of Maulakhan Haji Ludan, on or towards the north of Kamathipura Second Street and on or towards the South by Kamathipura First Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

GANDHI and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BRUSHES, ARM BANDS, GARTERS, PADLOCKS, RAZOR STROPE, COTTON SUSPENDERS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 4th February, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

4 cases Shears.
4 cases Padlocks.

On account and risk of Shaik Mohamed Saffi Karimudin of Cutlery Bazar and Old Kazi Street:—

1 case Rubber Toilet Brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and Garters.
4 cases Shears.
2 cases Eagle Padlocks.
3 cases Razor Strope.

On account and risk of S. Abdool Karim Mohamed Omer:—

1 Cotton Suspend...

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 31st J... ...y, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES ALLUMINIUM CIRCLES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd February at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co.

9 cases Alluminium circles size, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16 and 17.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BOXES TIN PLATES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Cox McEven and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of the cencerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Mossilia."

100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 108 lbs.

Ex. S. S. "Marseilles."

100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 70 lbs.

Th eabove boxes are lying at the Docks and can be inspected by intending purchasers before the day of sale.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 61 TONS RANGOON TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of Seth Esoofally Mahomedally:—

About 61 tons Rangoon Teak Squares, Mark MS.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Seth Hiralal Badrinarayan and on account and at the risk of the constituents:—

About 200 tons Moulmein Selected Teak Squares above 15 feet.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of turmeric, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of toor, bags of Urid, bags of Hirda, cases of oilman stores, cases of brushes, cases of shots, cases of tea, cases of Sundries, cases of tablets, cases of Oodbati, drums of petrol, bales of C. P. goods, bales of E. P. cotton, bales of gunnys, bundles of forms, bundles of pipes, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bundles of iron sheets, baskets of glass chimneys, bundles of iron bars, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in Special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at Rs.
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 16 0
20 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at Rs.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 25 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are oh view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

N.B. Eight safes of the undermentioned sizes out of the above lot have been already sold by private treaty.

"Superior" quality.
Size.
40 by 24 by 22.
"Extra Superior" quality.
Size.
48 by 27 by 25.
40 by 25 by 23.
36 by 24 by 22.
32 by 21 by 20.
30 by 20 by 20 (Two)
24 by 17 by 16.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1922.

MESSRS. VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, BICYCLE, ELECTRIC LAMPS AND MANY OTHER THINGS.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SHROFFS, BANKS, JEWELLERS AND RICH.

4 Fireproof Safes in different size.

Messrs. VORA and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 31st January, the undermentioned furniture and other articles at their Auction Room at Apollo Street, at 2-30 (S. T.).

Furniture such as rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield chairs, leather lined sofas, show cases, watches, bedsteads, sweet tuned gramophones, corners, arms and armless chairs, single and double door almyrah, hat-stands, towel stands and many other articles.

4 Fireproof Safes in different size.

On account and risk of one jeweller, real jewellery set in fine white bracelets, deep coloured emeralds, pearls, etc., etc.

Jewellery such as Marquis rings, wedding rings, bracelets, necklaces, etc., etc.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be removed within two days.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st January, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. Leeds presents his All-Laughter show.
THE QUERIES

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
To-day at 6-30 p. m.
Metro Pictures Corporation Presents
EMMY WEHLEN
in
A FAVOR TO A FRIEND

THE EXPIRE
TO-DAY At: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The third of our "BIG FIVE" productions
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
in Arthur Goodrich's Celebrated Play
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8 15 and 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Starring
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOVELY LOUISE LORRAINE
We have no hesitation in acclaiming this, the Greatest TARZAN picture yet Presented.
ELMO LINCOLN
will amuse you with his wonderful strength
LOUISE LORRAINE
will astound with her Beauty and Pluck
This Week Episodes Nos. 3rd, 4th, & 5th
No. 3 "THE SUN DEATH"
" 4 "STALKING DEATH"
" 5 "FLAMES OF HATE"

THE
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
JACK HOXIE.
IN
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Great Western Serial of all Time.
Last episodes are full of thrills. You will sit with breath bated when you will see Jack and his skill nhorsemanship and deeds of dare-devilry.
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Last Instalment. Episodes. 13, 14, 15
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FIRST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
The serial with more snrprises than a dream—More speed than a shooting star—More action than a machine gun—And more of that hang-by-the teeth suspense than a detective story.
See—
"The Sky Ranger"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 1 OUT OF THE CLOUDS
" 2 THE SINISTER SIGNAL
—: o :—
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME:—Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
Always a good show

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production'
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitemen featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
The Serial
LUCILE LOVE
Third Instalment Episodes 7. 8, 9.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 845 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
Location: Gilder Tank
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinees on Sunday, Saturday and Sunday
New European Actors and Lady Actors. Just arrived from the Continent.
See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts.

THE "STAR" CINEMA
present
To-Night and This Week.
The World's Greatest Wonder Serial
'THE INVISIBLE RAY"
based on the Spiritual Theory of
SIR OLIVER LODGE
highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as
H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS
Depicting vivid demonstrations of PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.
No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Mystery, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject
"THE INVISIBLE RAY".
This Week—Two Episodes 3and 4 together with
A Special New Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists
THE EDDY DUO
in their ENTIRELY NEWamazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS DANCES, Etc.
A complete Change of programme by the
EDDY DUO
A Special Double Feature Programme
SEE IT AT THE
Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace
THE "STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Te minus, GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
No Increase in Prices.
N. B.— There well be no Variety Shows in 3-30 and 8-45 Shows on Saturday and Sunday and in 5-15 Shows on week days.

A Soul Elevating Chapter from the Immortal Epic of Inbia.
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are proud to offer
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
a Master-Production depicting one of the most beautiful episodes from Mahabharat
"DROUPDI SWAYAMWAR"
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
The Programme includes the
AHMEDABAD CONGRESS FILM
repeated for the Third Week at special request, &c.
To-night: 5; 7; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

Which? The Evil Genius of Man—or His Guardian Angel?
Messrs K. D. and BROTHERS Offer
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A powertully striking Drama starring the adorable
LOUISE GLAUM
with Charles Ray & Wyndham standing in
"THE WOLF WOMAN"
(5 Reels 6000 feet)
A Comedy in the Programme
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

INDIAN CURRENCY POLICY.

When Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey moved his resolution on Indian currency in the Indian Legislative Assembly everyone expected that the Government would meet it in a spirit of frankness and discuss the subject from all standpoints. Instead of that the Government merely adopted a touch-me-not attitude and the ever loquacious Sir Malcolm Hailey finished up his say in ten minutes advocating in the end a policy of wait-and-see. It is a pretty thing, indeed, to conjure up all the forces of evil and then to get out of the situation and say that the forces can only be beaten down by natural means. The Government put the matter out of the hinges and when the country asked for help to put it on its proper hinges again the Government shrugged their shoulders and said that it was no business of theirs to come to the rescue. If the Government were such strong advocates of free play of natural causes and the natural channel of trade one is perfectly justified in asking as to what was it that prompted the Secretary of State artificially to keep the rupee stable at the rate of 11.3 grains of gold. It is evident that the object in view cannot be attained under the existing state of things. The rupee is now worth even less number of pence sterling than it was worth before the War that is, 16d, not to speak of 24d. gold value desired by the Secretary of State. On 27th October 1920 after the removal of the restrictions on the import of gold the sovereign was worth in India Rs. 17 and it is now worth Rs. 17-12 in the Indian bazars instead of Rs. 10 aimed at by the Secretary of State. One of the reasons for the failure of the Secretary of State's currency policy has been the great fall in the gold value of silver throughout the world which took place soon after the restrictions on the movements of gold from one country to another were abolished. At the time when the Secretary of State made his pronouncement regarding two shilling rupee all the representative commercial institutions in India protested against the policy, some urging that the rupee should be kept at the pre-war low level of 16d., while the rest merely urging that the exchange should not be fixed at one end or the other but should be left free to take care of itself. But the Secretary of State in his superior wisdom aided by the financial gods of the India Council at once linked the Indian rupee to 2 shilling gold. His "*brutum fulmen*" not only raised expectations which proved vain and thereby caused great loss to many people in India but it also led the Indian Legislative Assembly to place itself in a ridiculous position by declaring the sovereign to be the legal tender in India for Rs. 10, while as a matter of fact any one having a sovereign in his pocket can obtain almost 18 rupees in the bazars. It also led the Finance Member to adopt in the budget the rate of 1s. 8d. and to estimate for a loss on exchange of Rs. 55,000,000 in consequence of the difference between this figure and the two shilling rupee aimed at by the Secretary of State. As the present rate of exchange is little lower than 1s. 4d. and as the average rate for the whole year is certain to be too much below 1s. 8d. reckoned by the Finance Member, the nominal loss on exchange will certainly turn out to be very much larger than this estimate. In order to get out of this ruinous policy of drift, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey in his resolution asked the Government seriously to consider the question and adjust the whole situation so as to avoid the crisis. It is to be regretted that the resolution was lost. The regret is all the greater when one thinks that on the Government side was arranged a prominent Indian businessman who was expected to side with the mover of the resolution.

GOLD AND SILVER PRICES.

During the last week prices for gold and silver showed marked fluctuations. The strength in the prices for gold was due to the news of the strike in the South African gold mines which led to an impression that supplies would be curtailed. It seems, however, that for future supplies South Africa is a much less important source than America and it will depend upon the New York cross-rate whether and how much gold can be comfortably spared for India. Fluctuations in the prices of silver were even more marked and they were due to strong rumours in the Bazar of a heavy import duty being put on silver in the next Budget in order to make up the heavy deficit that most people in the money market look for. It must be said that the rumours are not well warranted. Duty on silver cannot be levied under certain circumstances unless disturbing the currency system. In the year 1910 when it was necessary to raise additional taxation, it was decided that silver was an article of luxury on which an additional import duty might be suitably imposed. The rate was accordingly raised to four annas per ounce from an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. At that time the price of silver was such that the additional duty on silver could have no influence on the currency system. But when silver prices rise to a height at which the bullion value of the rupee approximated to its exchange value it introduces fresh considerations. The Currency Committee in their report para 71 observe "whenever the exchange value of the rupee does not exceed the bullion value by the amount of the duty it is cheaper to obtain silver for the arts in India by melting the currency than by importing silver. So long, therefore, as the divergence between the bullion value and the exchange value of the rupee is not large the retention of the import duties may throw upon the Government of India the burden of providing rupees in excess of the needs for currency purposes." For the present exchange value of the rupee is 1s. 3⅛d., while its bullion value is 1s. 1½d. roughly. Thus there is not enough divergence for the levy of duty on the imports of silver. Moreover, as the duty is contemplated for revenue purposes it is likely to be a substantial one. Moreover, we have in the India Council Mr. Dadiba Dalal who is a very strong opponent of any duty on silver. Thus it may be seen that the rumours in the Bazar are not at all well-founded.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan 26th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	10 22
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	17 75
New York 11 a.m. March	17 17
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	16 82
July	16 35
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	16 16
July	15 73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 25th

Months.	To-day's Price
Jan.	9 82
Feb.	—
Mar.	9 89
April	—
May	9 87
June	—
July	9 80
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 43
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

Months.	To-day's price
January	9 94
February	9 88
March	9 91
April	9 85
May	9 90
June	9 86
July	9 8
August	9 74
September	9 84
Oct.	9 84
Novembers	9 45
Decembes	9 40

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

Months.	To day's price
Jan.	16 20
February	16 30
March	15 40
April	16 60
May	16 75
June	16 85
July	16 95

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 30
" " Fully Good	6 40
" " Fine	7 30
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	7 85
" " " Fully Good	8 35
" " " Fine	8 85
" Broach, Good	8 35
" " Fully Good	8 85
" " Fine	9 35
" Scinde, Good	6 20
" " Fully Good	6 70
" " Fine	7 20

Nominal.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York March	17 08
" " " May	16 68
" " " July	16 23
" " " Oct.	15 68
Spot Cotton at New York	17 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 91
Futures at New Orleans July	16 55
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 7/8

New York, Jan, 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	18.000
Futures at New York Mar.	16 36
" " " May	16 07
" " " July	15 79
" " " Oct.	15 15
Spot Cotton at New York	16 70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	15 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 25
Futures at New Orleans July	14 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 1 8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 27th.

Futures at New York — Months. To-day's Prices.

Mar.	16 45
May	16 21
July	15 86
Oct.	15 25

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.O. Liverpool — Months. To-day's Prices

Mar.	9 55
May	9 53
July	9 49
Oct.	9 13

London, Jan. 27th

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 3 4 Dull
Bar Gold	4 17/4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 7, 8 Quiet

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 26th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver very quiet	35

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	155 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
Jan. Done — 19
Tone firm and more doing at better rate.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
Feb.-Mar.-April nearest — 29 7/8
Months May-Augt. Done and Value — 29 7/8

New York, Jan. 26th.

Demand Bills	422 87

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 26th.

On London in Paris	51 80
In Germany	847 10
In Italy	96 12

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES: MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 89
Christiania	26 96
Amsterdam	11 55
Switzerland	21 72

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

Mid. American Spot	10 07
Sakelliridis	17 00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 27th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver quiet only small biz	34 7/8
Rentes 5%	49 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	156 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
Jan. Done — £ 19 1/2
Tone firm-moderate business.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
Feb.-Mar.-April Buyers — 30/9
Months May-Aug. Buyers — 30/9

New York, Jan. 27th.

Demand Bills	424 37

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 27th.

On London in Paris	51 85
In Germany	853 00
In Italy	95 75

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16 91
Christiania	27 03
Amsterdam	11 57
Switzerland	21 72

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

Mid. American Spot	9 81
Sakelaridis	16 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 24th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-63¾ lbs. Jan.-Feb. Paid Buyers	48/3
BARLETTA RUSSO 61 6 lbs. Jan. Feb. Value	48
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	50/6

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 3/4
Hongkong	£101 1/2
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal

Tone of Rapeseed:—
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship 13 3/4
Dec.-Jan. Quiet firmer £ 19 3/8
Tone of Linseed:—
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan Sellers £ 8 7/8
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Mar. Paid £ 15
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid Firmer-moderate trade £ 17 3/8
Tone:—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 64 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	8 5/8
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 79 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 7/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 94
Consols 2 1/2 %	52 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	82 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	54 3/4
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 107 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	9 1/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/6

Tone:—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/9

Tone:—Firm-Old Crop is 1st obtainable.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 30.

To-day Reuter reported 20 points up in New York futures, and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 431 and continuously declined till Rs. 422 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 423. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 422 and advancing to Rs. 424½ closed at Rs. 424. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 368 and went down till Rs. 359 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 378 and eased down to Rs. 369 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 307 and May Rs. 31[illegible] nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last. There was a little inquiry for nice Berars by Japan shippers, and about 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 30th

Fully Good Broach April/May,	424
" " Bengal March	308
" " May	314
Fine Oomra March	363
" " May	373

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 30th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	422
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	31[illegible]
" " May	317
Fine M. G. Oomra Masch	363
" " May	374

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan. 30th.

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind			
Punjab	335	315	295
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	375	360	345
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	390	375
M G Central P. No. 2	390	375	360
M. G. Southern	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m on 28th Jan, 1922

Cotton	21,589 Bags
Wheat	119,009 Qrs.
Linseed	401 "
Rapeseed	Nil "
Gingellseed	2384 "
Popyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	5,256 "
Castorseed	513 "
Rice	8,366 "
Myrabollams	2,431 "
Cottonseed	2,5993 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	9 "
Jowar	Nil "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Rajra	1,141 "
Coal	8,079 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

REPORT.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-4-5
Bars gold forward Rs. 28-2-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement Rs. 28-1-6
Bars silver ready Rs. 93-2-0
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 92-12-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 91-0-0

EXCHANGE

B C rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
B C rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 15/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32
Tone of exchange—easy.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 335
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 355
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 345
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170½
On Japan Bank's buying 60/st D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. closed.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D closed
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 176
On New York Bank's selling D D 364
London gold ready sh 97-4
London silver ready d 35-2
London silver forwrd d 34-10
Tone of silver—quiet—small business. Ready scarce.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 4.25
French exchange Frcs 51.80
Swiss exchange Frcs closed
German exchange Mrks 850

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8
5 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 99/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 102/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

SHARES.

The market opened strong but closed quiet. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1310 xd; India 126; Central 36; Tata Bank 18/8 and Eastern 64.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2700; Alliance 320; Apollo 92 8; By Cotton 1200; By Dyeing 1650; Bradbury 1100; Century 932/8; Cent India 4540; Colaba Land 2520; Coorla 280 x; Crescent 580; Currimbhoy 1595; David 1517/8; Edw Sassoon 635; Fazulbhoy 1500; Finlay 7845; Ind Bleaching 225; Ind Malwa 635; Jamshed Mfg 520; Kaatoorchnd 1175; Kohinoor 3170; Meyer Sassoon 392/8; New Great 885; New City 760; Pabani 995; Pearls 1135; Phoenix 1065; Premier 225; Planet 300; Shapurji 393/8; Swan 1420; Swadeshi 4705; Standard 2400n; Simplex 842/8; Tata Mill 1350n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 635; B Burma 515; B Burma N I 145 pr; Bt Burma Pet 16/4; B Tramway 116/4; Bundi Cement 39/8; Ind Cement 300; Katni Defd 1300; New India Insur 17; Tata Iron Ord 72/8; Tata Iron Defd 237/8; Tata Iron N Ord 63/12; Tata Iron N Defd 200; Tata Oil 62½ and Scindia Steam 7.

The Wonderful Astrologer
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full, Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrologica Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizas District.

AMBER TIPS TEA

India's Best Drink

IS THE RESULT OF YEARS OF PATIENT STUDY & EXPERIMENT, BY THE CLEVERNESS BRAINS IN THE TEA TRADE : : : :

Hitherto, the greatest drawback in producing a Tea, containing all the natural fragrance and strength of the leaf, with none of the harmful properties, was the difficulty in separating the tender young leaves which grow at the top of the plant, from the larger and coarser leaves, which are chiefly composed of woody fibre, and contain the greater part of all the harmful properties of the plant.

This great difficulty has been overcome by the Amber Tips experts, and the delicate machinery used in our milling process separates the Tips from all the larger and coarser leaves, which are never used in our standard blends.

Consequently. Amber Tips Tea, is the embodiment of all these qualities most desired and recognised by the lover of a high-class beverage.

Packed in soldered tins and sold in two standard qualities by the retail shopkeepers of Bombay at the following prices :—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND,
Rs. 1-8.
PEKOE BLEND,
Rs. 1-4.

Rs. 5,000 FOR YOU

Our prize competition is still open. A postcard will bring you full particulars from :—

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDING,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A.A.A.—4.

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
make constant use of
ORIENTAL TONIC.

It removes dandruff, nourishes the roots; Stimulates its growth and softens and beautifies

THE HAIR AND BEARD.

For sale by
Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co.
Messrs. M. R PAUL & Co.
of 1 and 3 Bonfield's Lane Calcutta
Messrs Kemp& Co,,Bombay
Messrs. DEY BROS.
32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.
and all Chemists in India, 2

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 36 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this foil disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address :—
J. P. RAY, K. P RAY, 5, Benares City.
(1)

GANDHI AND NON-COOPERATION

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Gandhi's simplicity, openess, frankness and directness confound the modern politician, parliamentarian, and publicist. They suspect him of some deep design. He fears no one and frightens no one. He recognises no conventions except such as are absolutely necessary not to remove him from the society of men and women. He recognises no masters and no Gurus (spiritual preceptors). He claims *no Chelas (disciples)* though he has many. He has—and pretends to no supernatural powers, though credulous people believe that he is endowed with them. He owns no property, keeps no bank accounts, makes no investments, yet makes no fuss about asking for anything he needs. Such of his countrymen as have durnk deep from the fountains of European history and European politics and who have developed a deep love for European manners and European culture neither understand nor like him. In their eyes he is a barbarian, a visionary, and a dreamer. He has probably something of all these qualities, because he is nearest to the verities of life and can look at things with plain eyes without the glasses of civilization and sophistry.

Some say he is a nihilist; others that he is an anarchist; others again that he is a Tolstoian. He is none of these things. He is a plain Indian patriot who believes in God, religion, and the Scriptures. He believes even in caste, not the present-day sub-divisions and subsections of it, but the four original castes of the ancient Aryans. He does not believe in the superiority or domination of one caste over another, but he believes in their different occupations, according to their inherited ability. He is so orthodox as to believe that caste is heritable. Far from being an anarchist he believes in discipline, organization, and authority. His cult is not one of negation as some say, but of positive discipline made up of self-denial and self-assertion. He does not believe in the inherent superiority of the white race or in its God-given mission of ruling other people by making tools of them. He does not hate the European civilization, but he abhors the industrial system upon which the civilization of Europe rests, and the double-mindedness which characterizes European politicians. The doctrine of non-co-operation which he preaches and practices is not a negation. It is the withdrawal of that help which the Indian people have voluntarily been giving the English which has made it possible for them to rule India and exploit her for their own ends.

The non-co-operation programme consists of :—

(a) Rejection of all Government titles, honors, and honorary offices, (b) abstention from drink, (c) withdrawal of all boys and girls from a system of education which has reconciled the best of Indians to slavery under foreign domination, without feeling the sting of it, and which has made of them parasites sucking the blood of the classes that produce and work, (d) establishment of such schools and colleges as will give a secondary place to the study of English and other European literature, reserving the first for the spoken languages of India and for manual training, (e) boycott of English forms of "justice," their courts and their lawyers, (f) boycott of foreign cloth and the rehabilitation of Swadeshi, (i.e., Indian-made cloth),* (g) withdrawal of Indians from the service of the British Government and from service in the British army and the British police, (h) non-payment of taxes.

This is a provisional programme which is by no means exhaustive and which is not to be put into practice all at once. Gandhi and his associates have been working on this programme for only twelve months and the success they have achieved is marvelous. It is true that not many people have given up their titles or honorary offices. It is also true that only a small proportion of lawyers have given up their practice. As regards withdrawal of students, the vice chancellor of the Calcutta University, an Indian high court judge in the confidence of the British, complained the other day that in Bengal the attendance at colleges had fallen by 23 per cent. and at schools by 27 per cent., and that the University had suffered a great loss of income from examination fees. As regards the boycott of foreign cloth, he has succeeded remarkably well. Lancashire is already feeling the pinch, and the sale of foreign cloth in Indian bazaars has gone down to less than 25 per cent. It may be safely said that the masses and the middle classes are with and the wealthy against him. There are a sufficiently good number of wealthy men also with him as was proved by the phenomenal success of the Tilak Swaraj Fund for which ten million rupees were collected in less than three months. In these three months he perfected the Congress organization which now has a registered membership of about ten millions. He called upon the country to introduce two million new spinning wheels in the same period and the response was more than adequate. These are concrete items of his success, but to my mind his great success lies in having created a universal love of freedom and a spirit of non-violence among the people. The Indian patriot of Mr. Gandhi's school is quite distinguishable from the old revolutionaries of Russia. He works in the open and has no secret affiliations either in India or abroad. He is frankly out to destroy the present system of government and win full freedom for his country, with full discretion to remain in or go out of the British Empire as it suits him best.

It is true that the "higher" and "respectable" classes of the intelligentsia who have thrown themselves on the side of the Government are opposed to his program because it would reduce them to positions of comparative poverty and nothingness. The British in India have accepted these intelligentsia as subordinate partners in their business of exploitation. Imperialism is as much a business as capitalism. For 150 years the intelligentsia cried for reforms. The Government did not listen to them. At first they did not ask even for home rule. They merely wanted a few more posts and offices and extension of education. In 1905 rose a party which set up the flag of independence. Both the Government and the intelligentsia saw that the game was up. That astute scholar-politician. John Morley, started the policy of "Rally the Moderates." So he decided to throw them a few crumbs. They accepted them gratefully, sang Hallelujahs of gratitude and praise, and conspired to root out the expremist, both by repression and propaganda.

In the meantime came the war. Lord Morley's disciples and the princes immediately declared for the British, and persuaded the people to believe that British victory would bring them freedom. The country was "bled white." Men and money, munitions and provisions were poured into the theatre of war, though the country itself lost millions of souls (six millions from influenza alone in six months) from disease and distress. Victory came and was immediately followed by the Rowlatt Act which was a negation of freedom. Gandhi who during the war had been recruiting for the Government, but had caught the popular fancy by his simple life and fearless championship of the poor and the peasant, declared for passive resistance.

All kinds of repression have been resorted to; meetings proclaimed and prohibited, speakers and writers arrested and imprisoned; but the movement has progressed un-checked. India is in a state of non-violent revolt. The most pleasing feature of the new movement is the active support it is getting from the women, who flock to the non-cooperation meetings, clad in Khaddar, by thousands. Millions worth of foreign cloth has been destroyed in order to intensify the feeling against it. Thousands are ready to adopt general civil disobedience of British laws as the cult of their lives, but the leaders are withholding their consent in their desire to keep the movement strictly non-violent. When a man is arrested, he refuses to give bail and goes straight to the lock-up with a view to spreading the idea that he has no confidence it and he does not recognize the authority of the Government and its courts. In some places people have lost self-control and committed outrages on the police and government men. Gandhi has denunced them and advised expiation.

The movement for Indian freedom has taken deep root and gone out of the control of the Government and the "respectable" section of the intelligentsia. The Government can repress, but it cannot suppress. The greater part of Mr. Gandhi's following may even now accept a dominion form of government within the British Empire, but a little more delay and the weight of public opinion will not be satisfied with anything less than full independence.—The New York "Nation."

*It is an historical fact that before the establishment of British rule in India and for some time after it spinning and weaving was a universal occupation in India An English traveller of those days has observed that half of the population was engaged in it. India is an agricultural country where one can raise only seasonal crops. The agriculturist has a good deal of leisure which under British rule he has been simply wasting. Formerly he used to employ it in spinning and weaving. Under British rule he idles it away, causing immense economic loss to the country. Foreign cloth and yarn are our principal import. In 1913-14 we import. ed foreign cloth and yarn of the value of about 600,000,0000 rupees ($200,000 000). Lately its value went up to about 9,00,000 000 rupees ($300,000,000). This is more than one-fourth of our total imports.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS COMMITTEE.

WORK IN DELHI CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Racial Distinctions Committee concluded recording of evidence to-day after examining the last batch of five witnesses. These were Mr. N. C. Ghose, Barrister of Calcutta, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, vakil of Bombay, Mr. Langford James, Barrister of Calcutta, Mr. A. P. Send, Barrister of Lucknow, and Syed Wazir Hussein, Advocate of Lucknow. While all the Indian witnesses pressed for abolition of trial by jury, Mr. Langford James strongly urged retention of all the existing rights of Europeans in matter of trial. If the Committee aimed at equality it must be an equality of safeguards. Europeans were satisfied with the existing safeguards and if Indians wanted similar provisions no Europeans would oppose it. He added that Europeans felt more strongly on the question of Jury trial than on any other issue and that they would go to any constitution lengths to see their righs maintained. His opinion about the Koreal case was that the accused was palpably and obviously innocent and that no sane jury could conviot him on the evidence placed before it.

"MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a corresponedence re. Mr. Govindji Vasanji published in the to-day's issue of "The Chronicle," I crave the hospitality of your columns to give full publicity to the following few lines :—

Great importance has been attached to the various challenges that have appeared in the Press. Repeated attempts have been made to pass off this misguided youth for a martyr. I am in a position to prove from documentary evidence that it is an untruth to say that Mr. V. A. Desai's and his own challenge in the Press were not taken up. I saw this bold N. C. O. bitterly weeping and protesting his innocence on the 19th December at the Princess Street Police Station.—Perhaps his friends' interview at the Chowkee had a very beneficial effect on him. However, we have all our failings.

It is to be borne in mind that Mr. Govindji was not charged with any political offence like other great leaders but with abetment of rioting which, if proved, would leave a stigma on his moral character. It is for Mahatmajee to decide whether such offenders should totally abstain from taking any part in the Court's proceedings or can make defence, statements, and allegations against the Police.

On reading Mr. Govindji's own challenge, I believe in the "Jame Jamshed" on the 21st November, I thought it my duty as a Parsi to determine if there was any truth in the wide rumours that were affloat in the town about him. With a friend, I went from house to house and examined and cross-examined nearly two dozen of Parsi gentlemen and ladies. There was a great deal of circumstantial evidence against him which I did not commit to writing, but I only noted down the statements of eye witnesses and got them signed; including that of the Parsi lady who gave evidence in Court against him.

Judging from the feelings in the two communities, I did not think it advisable to rush to the Press but immediately wrote to Mr. Gandhi informing him about the circumstantial and positive evidence of abetment of rioting against Mr. Govindji without mentioning the names of the witnesses. I subsequently learnt that my letter was read by Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Govindji and several other Parsis who were then present in his house. In reply Mr. Gandhi wrote to me on the 26th November as follows :—

"Dear Mr. Daruwala—I have your letter. I have seen Govindji Vasanji. He denies all the charges made in your letter. I would like you to give me proofs. Mr. Govindji is most anxious to give the fullest satisfaction.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI."

From the above explanation it would be clear that his prosecution was not an afterthought and that it did not behove an N. C. O. like Mr. Govindji to say to the Court that his challenge was not taken up I had also written to the same effect personal letter to the Editor of the "Jame Jamshed" on the 26th November requesting him to refrain from making any further comments on Mr. Govindji's challenge and a short correspondence to the "Times of India" about the same and contradicting the report of his shop at Chira Bazar being broken and looted by the Parsis.

I hope I have satisfactorily answered some of the queries in Messrs. Tairsee and Bharucha's letter. I very much regret the length of my correspondence but I cannot finish it without saying one personal word about me and Mr. Govindji. He may have been acquitted on the evidence had he chosen to challenge the same by cross-examining the witnesses. I bear him no malice but had the pleasure of knowing each other for well night twenty years from our school days and had the satisfaction of preventing some Parsi boys from doing mischief to his shop at Chira Bazar.—Yours, etc.

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Prag Mahal,
Kalbadevi Road, January 28.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After carefully studying the report of the judgment in Mr. Govindjee's case as it appears in the newspapers, most of your readers will agree with me in saying that the judgment is most disappointing, unconvincing and a specious attempt at special pleading which does not convince any one. Let us examine the judgment bit by bit.

First of all the judgment says that the rioting in question took place on the Girgaon to Dhobitalao Road near Govindjee's shop. How has the Magistrate forgotten that Mr. Govindjee has two shops on the road specified, one at the corner of Dady Shet Agiary Lane and the other near Chira Bazar? Why has he not specified the shop near which this rioting had taken place? Was this to cover the discrepancies in the prosecution evidence, when some witnesses spoke about occurrences near Dady Shet Agiary lane, and other witnesses residing at Dhobi Talao, were testifying to what they had seen—from other points of vantage?

The Magistrate says that eleven witnesses had been examined and he was compelled to rely on the evidence of nine of them. May I ask as to what became of the twelfth witness. Why was he not examined? So long as the same is not examined, the public may draw the inference that the said witness was omitted because he might not be to the liking of the Police. Nevertheless it was the bounden duty of the Magistrate to have called him and examined him.

The Magistrate blames Mr. Govindjee for not assisting the Court by not cross-examining the witnesses for prosecution and not calling evidence in defence. It is unthinkable to presume, that the Magistrate did not know his powers under the law—viz., to ask questions in cross-examination himself—to find out the truth. Why did he not do so? It is well-known that in Bombay and even the mofussil both the Magistrates and judges cross-examine the witnesses on their own hook to find out the truth, even when both sides were represented. The Magistrate knew that as a non-co-operator, Mr. Govindjee did not wish to cross-examine nor lead evidence in defence. Was it not the duty, therefore, of the Magistrate to cross-examine the witness for the prosecution, to elicit the truth?

The Maigstrate had ample scope for doing so, viz., there was the evidence of the prosecuting witnesses which was to be tested, they gave different times, spoke of different localities how they came to be witnesses and on what days, the public challenge, who took them to the Police station and what statements they had made at the Chowkie and before whom, and behind the back of all was Mr. Govindjee's full statement in writing. Why did the Magistrate not make use of that statement for cross-examination? This is being done every day by other Magistrates and by himself also.

In the whole judgment I do not find any where that Mr. Govindjee was proved, to the Magistrate's satisfaction, to have committed specific illegal acts to carry out the objects of the unlawful assembly. The finding is general and not specific. It is only thus that the prosecution witnesses show the leading part Mr. Govindjee played during the rioting on 17th November 1921 in front of his shop. I again ask which shop? What leading part does the Magistrate find Mr. Govindjee played on that occasion? I think that the findings as such, are absolutely defective, and the Magistrate shelters himself behind the witnesses, whom he did not cross-examine.

Now the defence of the Police is on the very face of it very lame and uncalled for. That the Police were very busy, nobody doubts but it becomes very necessary to know what steps they look to collect those 12 witnesses and how they came to collect them and when.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

IMPRISONMENT OF MAULANA RIYASSAT ALI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

Maulana Riyasat Ali who was tried under Section 124-A, I. P. C., for delivering a seditious speech at the last District Political Conference, has been sentenced at Raibareli to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and Mr. M. Qamma Vuzzaman, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Several prominent Congress workers have been arrested at Farrukabad.

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NO GREATER SUPPLY OF WATER

UNDER GROUND RAILWAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Most of the questions referred to the supply of water to the city and the recommendations of the Committee were that nothing more could be done in the matter. The Corporation approved of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee for giving increases to most of the highly paid officials, and the President was asked to approach Government for necessary legislation in the matter. The railway line to the south of Churchgate Station was considered necessary, but it was to be underground; the line to the south of Grant Road Station was also to be underground. There were also to be "tubes." These were the recommendations of the Corporation, in reply to Government letter.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered the report of the Water Supply Committee that they were of the opinion, after consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, that it was not practicable to give water at a higher pressure than at present to the whole city by means of pumps.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the report be recorded. This motion was accepted.

The Corporation then had before it the Committee's report regarding the supply of water to bungalows on the Malabar and Cumballa Hills. The Commissioner stated that the Municipality accepted no responsibility for the supply of water above the level of the ground floor. This view was accepted by the Committee as also by the Corporation.

The Corporation then considered the question of supply of water for an equal number of hours to all wards at the same pressure.

The Committee's report stated that the provision of iron tanks in every house together with pumps were to be regarded as necessary fittings to a house within the provision of Section 274 (1) of the Municipal Act and the Commissioner was to be authorised to take action in special cases, where such action was considered necessary. As regards the boring of Artesian wells in the city the Committee had formed no opinion in the matter.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the report was approved and adopted.

On the motion of Dr. Batliwalla permission to close the Frere Road Bridge to all traffic for the necessary repairs was granted.

REVISION OF SALARIES.

The Corporation considered the Sub-Committee's report for the revision of the salaries of Municipal employees. The Committee had recommended a number of increases to most of the highly paid officers of the Corporation on the ground that their present salaries were not adequate. The Commissioner was to be given the maximum salary of Rs. 4,000 and the Engineers and others similar salaries.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the report be adopted. Mr. Dhondy seconded and Mr. Dumasia supported.

Dr. A. Viegas thought that the increases were not warranted and they should not consider of the men at the top so much, as of the men at the bottom. In the future Civilians might not be appointed Municipal Commissioners and he thought it was not proper to increase the salaries permanently as it was absolutely wrong. A personal allowance was a better way out of the difficulty. Government had not raised the salaries of the High Court judges and others, then why should they increase the pays of the Commissioner? The primary duty of the Municipality was to look after the sanitation of the city and give education to the citizens, and he asked whether they had done that. The menials should be given houses first before they provided a house for the Commissioner. Once they fixed the high salaries, it would be impossible for them to bring them down and therefore he had suggested a personal allowance.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said since the war the conditions in cities had very much altered and people in middle class of life had been hit very hard. He strongly supported the payment of increases recommended.

Mr. J. A Wadia said since the year 1914 up to last year they had given increases which cost them annually Rs. 17 lakhs and in this year's budget an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs had been provided for. But the value of the rupee had fallen and prices had increased; it was their duty to help them on that account.

The Commissioner said the present salaries were fixed some 30 years ago and he thought they were not paying their officers their market wage. He thought they got the Municipal Commissioner dirt cheap, because he was a Civilian. Let them consider the pay of the managers of the banks and mercantile offices! They were paid incomparably higher salaries than the Commissioner. If they were to get an outsider as their Commissioner they would have to pay even higher salaries than they were paying at present to the Civilian. Even if they got Indians as Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners they would have to pay higher salaries. If they were to get a Barrister as their Commissioner even then they would have to pay a higher salary. The Commissioner asked them to try to get an outsider by advertising and they would then find the truth of his remarks.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim also spoke.

Dr. Sukhia said all the increases recommended to the officers did not amount to more than Rs. 36,000 per year.

The motion was adopted.

TUBE RAILWAY.

The Corporation adopted the recommendation of the Committee saying that Government be informed that the Corporation considered it desirable to have the railway south of Churchgate Station up to or a little beyond the Wodehouse Bridge, but that it should be underground, that the Corporation were also of opinion that the railway south of Grant Road Terminus should all be sunk underground, and that a system of tube railway such as proposed in the Special Engineer's Report should be provided and if possible extended to the new Back Bay Reclamation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

RIOTING ON CHURNI ROAD.

SIX ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged (1) Chapan Mince; (2) Abdul Raheman and eight others with being members of an unlawful assembly and committing the offence of rioting and mischief to the property valued at Rs. 400 on the 18th of November 1st.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Nimbkar, pleader, defended accused Nos. 3 and 9; Mr. Pathare, defended accused No. 2.

Mr. Kavasji Merwanji Kavarana, said he was an estate broker. He resided at Churni Road opposite the Railway Hotel. He remembered the 18th of November last. At 6 p.m. that evening he was near the Cama Baug. He saw a mob consisting of 50 to 75 persons coming from the direction of Churni Road. They were throwing stones at buildings occupied by Parsis. He saw the police arresting some persons. He recognized accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8 as being in the mob. He did not see anything in their hands or that they were doing anything.

Mr. Arthur Fuller, Superintendent of Police "D" Division said on the 18th of November last he was patrolling with the military in a motor lorry. They passed through Khetwadi and came on Churni Road where they saw a large crowd collected throwing stones at Parsis' Houses. The military opened fire. They went down Churney Road towards West-End Cinema. He arrested accused Nos. 1 and 3. Accused No. 3 ran into a hotel next to the Cinema and he arrested him there with the assistance of the military. Accused Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 9 were also arrested at the same time. They were brought to him at Churni Road. Accused No. 1 was throwing stones at the Parsis Houses. On seeing them he jumped over a low wall of the compound of a Sodawater Factory. A soldier jumped after him and arrested him there and handed him over to the witness. He saw accused No. 3 throw stones before he ran into the hotel where he was arrested. He could not say what accused Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 9 did. The panes of glass of Parsi Houses on Churni Road were smashed by the people

Behram Mobad, the keeper of a tea shop on Churney Road said his shop was situated opposite to Kama Baug. On the 19th of November last a crowd came in front of his shop and threw stones and damaged his place. The damage done to his shop was to the extent of Rs. 150. He could not identify any of the persons who threw stones or who were in the mob.

Mr. Kuttonshaw Muncherji Talati, Merchant, residing in Khetwadi 12th Lane said he remembered the 18th of November last. He was near the Kama Baug, on Churni Road on the evening of that day. At about 5 or 6 p.m. he saw a crowd of about 100 persons coming from the direction of Churney Road. They were throwing stones at the houses of Parsis. The armed police were there at the time. On seeing them, the crowd began to disperse. He identified accused Nos. 5, 3 and 2 as being arrested by the police. These accused were throwing stones. They had also stones in their hands.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

After the evidence had been recorded the Worship discharged accused Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 as there was no sufficient evidence against them.

Cross examined by Mr. Pathare, Superintendent Fuller said he saw accused No. 2 at the Railway Hotel. He did not know where he was arrested.

The case was adjourned.

CORONER'S COURT.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Mahadeo Babaji, a Hindu boy, aged seven, residing with his widowed mother at Mathargacady, Mazagon.

Kaderbhoy Ibrahim, a Borah, said that on Sunday noon he was in a taxi car with a friend, which was going along Mazagon Road on its left and a tram car was coming from the Mazagon Terminus. As soon as the tram car passed, the deceased came running from behind it, towards the other side of the road and got in front of the motor car. The driver swerved but could not save the child. The right front wheel knocked him down and both the right wheels went over him. The car was soon stopped and the boy was taken to the hospital where, on arrival, he was found dead.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returne da verdict of an accidental death

TIRED OF LIFE.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Vithal Daku, a Hindu aged 70.

Sadashiv Vithal, his son, a fitter in the P. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, residing at Sopari Baug Road said he heard his cries at 4 a.m. yesterday and opened the door when he found the old man's clothes in flames. He ran on the verandah and the clothes were smelling of Kerosine oil. Sadashiv put out the fire but the old man died in a few minutes. The deceased had been suffering from skin disease for a long time and was tired of life.

After the evidence had been recorded the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SIR SANKARAN'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—So, Sir Sankaran Nair has discovered himself when the acid test was applied to him the other day. His letter to the "Times of India" reveals an astonishing ignorance of what has been going on in the country for over a year past.

It has been open to Sir Sankaran Nair to usurp the political leadership of India from anybody he liked, all these years. Even all his dissenting minutes have not enabled him to advance one inch beyond where he has ever been and no further either with his own Nair Community or with the other communities. He has been sitting entrenched and yet would like political leadership come to him and his kind. I ask him seriously, after all his talk about the masses and his implied love for them, has he ever so much as talked ten words either during his official life or when out of office, with common men of his own community, not to speak of other men? Has he ever cared to go to Parlar or Parel or other centres of the Nairs as to how they have been living, whenever he had come to Bombay? I deny that history could furnish another instance of parallel to the dictatorship of Mahatma Gandhi, either in the East or West. Political leadership should only be aspired to by men who would breathe the common man's air, live as he does, work as he he does, eat as he does or starve as he does.

I am certain Sir Sankaran Nair will wake to find one day in the very near future that the white, brown or dark bureaucracy has vanished, and that the country has begun to live her own life untrammelled in her course by any number of "Sirs," etc.—Yours, etc.,

A SWARAJIST.

Bombay.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

ENLISTMENT IN BOMBAY.

SIX LADIES JOIN

The following is the first list of ladies and gentlemen who have enrolled themselves as volunteers in the Bombay National Volunteer Corps:—

ACTIVE VOLUNTEERS.

1. Mr. Mohamad Alim, 2. Mr. Moazzam Ali, 3. Pr. J. P. Bhansali, 4. Mr. Chandar Bhan Sharma, 5. Mr. Sagar Mal Gopa Rayasthani, 6. Mr. Jeethmal Mehta, 7. Mr. **Vithaldas Purshottam, 8. Mr. Poptlal** Madhavji, 9. Mr. Raghunathji Dhanjibhai **Desai, 10 Mr. Ratna Narayan, 11. Mr.** Sadasiv Jayaram Tendulker, 12. Mr. B. S. Shivaramshastry, 13. Mr. Pandurang Ramchandra Mulay, 14. Mr. Madhusudan Ramchandra Datar, 15. Mr. Vrajlal Velji Jhaveri, 16. Mr. Mansukhlal Shivlal Patel, 17. Mr. Trimbuk Hari Takurdeshi, 18. Mr. Minochar Marzaban Coyani, 19. Mr. C. V. P. Shivam, 20. Mr. Jamnadas Kalidas Modi, 21. Mr. Doalat Babaji More, 22. Mr. Bhujang Sharma, 23. Mr. M. Quasim Khan, 24. Mr. Laksuman Narayan Chavan, 25. Mr. Shanker Ghanset Khochre, 26. Mr. Gururao Narayanrao Asandi, 27. Mr. Ganpatrao Babuji Velkar, 28. Mr. Anant Narayan Karadkar, 29. Mr. Balkrishna Vithal Gokhale, 30. Mr. Ramachandra Shridhar Mardheker, 31. Mr. Gangadhar Shanker Purandare, 32. Mr. Anant Shanker Limaye, 33. Mr. Jagannath Sadasiv Chavre, 34. Mr. Shanker Hari Pette, 35. Mr. Narhar Gangadhar Agharkar, 36. Mr. K. A. Subramanium, 37. Mr. Jayram Raghunath Deo, 38. Mr. Moreshwar Ramchandra Vidvas, 39. Mr. Narayan Moreswar Date, 40. Mr. Lidad Hussen Sayjat Hussen Sayad, 41. Mr. Atta Hussen Sayjat Hussen Sayed, 42. Mr. Sadashiv Bhaskar Juveker, 43. Mr. Jivraj Narsi Maisheri, 44. Mr. Mohanlal Jethabhai, 45. Mr. Vankatram Sitaram Sastry, 46. Mr. Deoji Hariram Joshi, 47. Mr. Deokrishna Sharma, 48. Mr. Manilal Bhaturbhai, 49. Mr. Gulam Hussen Valimohmed Deoji, 50. Mr. Sadashiv Lazman Kelker, 51. Mr. Shridhar Keshav Bhave, 52. Mr. Raghunath Balkrishna Sane, 53. Mr. Abdul Hussen Mitha Virji Khoja.

RESERVED LIST.

1. *Mrs. Serojini Naidu*, 2. Mr. Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, 3. Shrijut Jamnalal Rajaj, 4. Maulvi Mahomed Ali Abdul Quadir, 5. Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddique Khatri, 6. Mr. Mahomed Ali Abdul Kadir, 7. Dr. Syed Mahomed, 8. Mr. Umar Sobani 9. Revashanker Jagivan Javeri, 10. Mr. Krishnaji Parbhaker Khadilker, 11. Mr. S. R. Bomanji, 12. Mr. N. H. Belgamwalla, 13. Mr. R. S. Pandit, 14. Mr. Osman Sobani, 15. Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker, 16. Mr. Bisheswar Birla, 17. *Miss Perin Naroji*, 18. *Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta*, 19. *Mrs. Manibai Mugatlal Mehta*, 20. Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, 21. Dr. Motiram B. Velkar, 21. Mr. B. F. Bharucha, 23. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, 24. Mr. Mathooradas Tricamji, 25. Mr. D. G. Banker, 26. Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani, 27. Mr. B. N. Mehisheri, 28. Mr. U. K. Oza, 29. Mr. S. V. Deshpande, 30. Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, 31. Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, 32. Dr. N. D. Savarkar, 33. Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, 34. Mr. R. S. Padbidri, 35. *Mrs. Sitabai R. Padbidri*, 36. *Mrs. Gangabai Meghji*, 37. Mr. L. M. Shrikant, 38. Prof. Janmashanker M. Buch, 39. Prof. I. B. Majumdar, 40. Prof. Wiswanath GopalS hatye, 41. Prof. N. R. Malkani, 42. Prof. P. A. Tulpule, 43. Prof. B. M. Gangule, 44. Mr. Randheera Naidu, 45. Mr. R. N. Bapasola, 46. Mr. S. K. Nicholson, 47. Mr. Dhirajlal Jakisondas, 48. Mr. Bhiswanath Bajpai, 49. Mr. T. D. Sanghvi, 50. Mr. A. B. Dave, 51. Mr. Gunvantlal T. Kamdar, 52. Mr. Melappalaiyam S. Jagannathan, 53. Mr. Govind V. Aias, 54. Mr. Malappalaiyam S. Rangaswami, 55. Mr. Maciram V. Joshi, 56. Mr. Deorao V. Naik, 57. Mr. Anant G. Bhosoker, 58. Mr. Govardhanlal M. Choksi, 59. Mr. Nerishwallya S. Bangera, 60. Mr. Dattatraya K. Dikshit, 61. Mr. Rawji P. Doshi, 62. Mr. Jagannath G. Ghate, 63. Mr. Baburao S. Khapre, 64. Mr. Ratnaker G. Madkarni, 65. Mr. Balkrishna L. Athe, 66. Mr. Gopal W. Wadeker, 67. Mr. Eknath N. Vad, 68. Mr. Khashi K. Dubay, 69. Mr. Gokhulbhai D. Bhatt, 70. Mr. Bhagwanlal L. Makand, 71. Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai, 72. Mr. Manilal N. Joshi, 73. Mr. Bapubhai M. Dalal, 74. Mr. Narayan R. Karkal, 75. Mr. Dolatray Sunderji Shet, 76. Mr. Mahamad Sadickshakamad Sadik, 77. Mr. Labhshanker N. Mankodi, 78. Mr. Shanker S. Satham, 79. Mr. Girdharlal H. Shanghavi, 8. Mr. R. Govind Shet Nanche, 81. Mr. Ramchandra N. Shet Kolvanker, 82, Mr. Nagappa M. Shanbag, 83. Mr. Vanmalidas Chunilal Shah, 84. Mr. Natvarlal J. D. Dholakia, 85. Mr. Mahadeo D. Dikshit, 86. Mr. Shantaram P. Palsekker, 87. Mr. Ramchandra G. Gokhale, 88. Mr. Dalpatbhai D. Desai, 89. Mr. Namubhai K. Desai, 9. Mr. Ratilal V. Desai, 91. Mr. Hiralal B. Parek, 92. Mr. Shanker Ganpat Wani, 93. Mr. Raghunath V. Kulkarni, 94. Mr. Chotabhai M. Patel, 95. Mr. Narayan G. Tambanker, 96. Mr. Madhao N. Padneker, 97. Mr. Keshao M. Chitre, 98. Mr. Panjalal Magandlal, 99. Mr. Chimanlal L. Pandya, 100. Mr. Vithaldas T. Nensey, 101. Mr. Chanpaklal T. Mehta, 102. Mr. Ambaram Talakshand, 103. Mr. Shiv Kadam Pande, 104. Mr. Mangaldas Chhotalal, 105. Mr. Manskhbhai Tedkchand, 106. Mr. Hiralal Khasidas, 107. Mr. Pragji G. Desai, 108. Mr. C. C. Reddy, 109. Mr. Melappaiam S. Krishnaswami, 110. Mr. Shivji M. Naker, 111. Mr. Hari Shanker Sohoni, 112, Mr. Ramshanker S. Dave, 113. Mr. Motichand G. Shaha, 114. Mr. Haribhai Pragji Desai, 115. Mr. Ramchandra K. Prabhu, 116. Mr. Kashinath N. Pathak, 117. Mr. Laxman A. Katdari, 118. Mr. Narahari Daji Panvankar, 119. Mr. Digambar Ganesh Kelkar, 120. Mr. Shamrao Annaji Kamat, 121. Mr. Prabashanker R. Vora, 122. Mr. Madhoorao G. Pingle, 123. Mr. Balwant Appaji Dhodke, 124. Mr. Pandurang G. Vanekar, 125. Mr. Ramchandra B. Shelke, 126. Mr. Moreshwar G. Sathe, 127. Mr. Raghunath K. Golikre, 128. Mr. Ayodya Prasad Ramadin, 129. Mr. Vrijlal Shamdas Choksi, 130. Mr. Shivji K. Thakker, 131. Mr. Vishwanath N. Khanelker, 132. Mr. Ramchandra A. Dharmadhikari, 133. Mr. Ramchandra M. Apte, 134. Mr. Ashabhai Dajibhai Mahida.

HARTAL AT NAGPUR.

COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL AND PEACEFUL.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

The Nagpur *hartal*, boycotting the Prince of Wales' visit was completely successful and absolutely peaceful up to 3 o'clock afternoon. All shops, public markets were closed. Streets were practically deserted. Very few sightseers from the City went to witness the reception shown. The sightseers were mainly composed of the untouchables and ignorant people brought from the interior by the authorities. Influence. The reception appeared to be entirely official.

PRINCE AT NAGPUR.

REPLY TO COUNCIL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Prince of Wales Camp, Nagpur Jan. 30.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived here this morning, being welcomed at the station by the Governor, Sir Frank Sly. The city was profusely decorated and large crowds, numbering several thousands, saw the Prince drive in State to the Government House. In the morning His Royal Highness held a Darbar of feudatory chiefs and Darbaries of the Central Provinces and received an address from the Legislative Council.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, speaking, said, "I am very grateful to the members of your Legislative Council for their loyal address, and kind words in which they have referred to me. Their Imperial Majesties visited Nagpur in 1912 and it is a pleasure to me to follow in their footsteps. I am glad to be able to learn something at first hand of the Central Provinces and its capital, and to meet the representatives of its people and Government. The fact that only sixty years have passed, since the Central Provinces were first constituted as a separate unit, tempts me to compare the present conditions in this province with those which existed in the earlier part of the nineteenth century. In those earlier days, much of the territories now included in this province, had, according to the records of those times earned the reputation of being backward and unknown tract, with no metalled roads or railways. Your province was entirely a land infested with bands of robbers, who made access to your country an hazardous affair. Pilgrims and more venturous travellers brought back tales of the vast area, covered with forests, whose inhabitants lived in primitive and poverty-stricken conditions and of the country, mainly dependant on agriculture, but often harassed by famines. The only hint of your mineral wealth was to be seen in a few loads of coal, which found their way on pack animals to country boats on the Nerbudda and thence to the outer world. There were either no schools or at best a few schools, where itinerant teachers taught on pilgrim routes."

MORAL PROGRESS.

H. R. H. the Prince then referring to the material progress in respect of increase of population, extension of Communication, and irrigation, development of cultivation, forestry, mineral products, mills and factories made by the province within the last 60 years said:—Your material progress has been striking, your moral progress has not lagged behind. Where a few students grouped for learning, there are nearly 5,000 schools to-day, which cater for 350,000 of the rising generation. An act has been passed for the extension of primary education and the University is on the anvil. The people of your province have made vigorous strides in co-operative movement which has been the salvation of rural population elsewhere. A keen interest in local self-Government has secured advance in this matter, which other provinces in India may well envy.

Lastly, your province, once isolated, unknown and self-centred, took its share in the Great War and assisted the Empire in its just cause. Your Government look back with pride on the record of these sixty years. Your province is now on the starting point of, what I trust will be, the era of even greater prosperity. The first step in your progress to responsible Government has now been taken. Your new Council, I am informed, has made an encouraging start. I feel confident that real sense of responsibility will guide its deliberations, hand in hand with the real power in this splendid field for its labours.

You may rest assured of my abiding sympathy with all that concerns the good of this province and welfare of its people.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY.

CHINA MILL ENTIRELY CLOSED.

All the workmen of the New China Mill, situated at Sewree, went on strike. Up to now there were about 360 workmen belonging to the reeling and mule departments were on strike, but since yesterday morning, the peaceful picketing of women workers had a salutary effect on other workmen of the mill working in different departments. The mill authorities had, therefore, closed down the whole mill. After the mill had been closed, the female pickets went away. The behaivour of the strikers was peaceful throughout the day.

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL.

The workmen of the above mill continued their strike yesterday. They are still firm in their demands.

LUCKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING 4TH DAY.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

The following are the results of to-day's races:—

THE LUCKNOW HURDLE.—Distance 2 miles over 8 nights.

Mr W Butlin's QUARTERLY 12-12 Morrell 1
Captain H K Sandford's DARK LEGEND 11 9-0 Lyons 2
Major C B Jackson's SITI STILL 10-0 Owner 3

Tote paid—Rs. 7/8 for win, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 7 for places.

THE STOCKTON PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs on Cup course.

cett's REPARTEE 9-2 L H White 1
Mr A C Thomas' SILVER GIFT, 9-10 Ruiz 2
Major G Conder's MIDDLETON 8-4 Smith 3
Major C B Jackson's SENSFORD 9-5 Trahan 4

Tote paid—Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 12/8, Rs. 9, Rs. 9 for places.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE—Distance 1 mile

Mr J C Galstaun's SLOW COACH 9-1 NORTHMORE and Major S S Whitaker's WALLY 9-1 Ruiz dead heated 1
Mr Hayhoe's CARELESS GIRL 9-8 Trahan 2
Mrs A M Bower's VIRVIG 7-2 Moosamdin 3

Tote paid—For win Rs. 5 on Slow Coach, Rs. 11/8 on Wally and place Rs. 6/8 on Slow Coach Rs. 7/8 on Wally.

THE OUDH ARAB HANDICAP—Distance

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's PEACE DAY 9-12 Smith 1
Mr Vernon's VERNON 9-10 Barden 2
Mr S Basheer Ali's SECOND STRING 9-3 Lyons 3
Nawab Ahmed Hussain's GARLAN, 9-9, Thompson 4

Tote paid—Rs. 110 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 8, Rs. 13/8 for places.

THE PATIALA CUP—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sirdar D S Chhachi and U C Kahil's BELSTEAD, 9-12 Barden 1
Mr R A Pearcey's NICE BIRD 7-0 (car 7-8) Jones 2
Mr A C Thomas' GALLEY LAW 7-1 Japheth 3
Mr E Powell's JAUNT 8-10 A D Walker 4

Tote paid—Rs. 12/8 for win, Rs. and Rs. 13/8 for places.

THE FOWNES CUP—Distance 1¼ miles.

Major G Conder's SMILING MORN 10-4 Capt Marriott 1
Mr R A Pearcey's NICE GUN 9-10 Capt Bernard 2
M W I Leetham's CHATTY BIT 10-1 Owner 3

Major J A Turnbull and Mr W Deane Freeman's RHEIDOL, 11-3, Mr Fawcett 4

Tote paid—Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 8 for places

BARRACKPORE RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

RESULTS OF FIRST DAY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Attendance at Barrackpore was very big. There were seven races on the crd but the finishes in the majority of the races were uninteresting as winners won easily. There was a tight finish only in Alipore Plate Div. II.

Details:—

ALIPORE PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's MAYBOLE 9/0 Bellhouse ... 1
Mr. Hunter's BOY 8-6 Thompson 2
Maj. Molony's SCARLET BERRILL 9-0, Higgins 3
Miss Reading's NIRVANA 8-9 Harrison ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 38 for win and Rs. 18, 81 and 22 places.

ALIPORE PLATE. (Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's RUSSKER 8-10 Marland 1
Mr. Hughes' MOON FLOWER 8-12 Harrison 2
Mr. Norman's FIASCO 8-4 Doy 3
Mr. Main's MERCURY 9-0 Flynn 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 106 for win and Rs. 38 Rs. 27 and Rs. 52 for places.

ALIPORE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Jones' LAST SPOT 8-10 E. Grace 1
Mr Dee's FINE TIMES 8-10 O'Brien 2
Messrs. Cosman and Mahomed's CORK GLASS 8-5 J. Flynn 3
Mr. Huque's TORCHLIGHT 8-12 Harrison 4

Totalizator paid Rs. 125 for win and Rs. 42, Rs. 24 nd Rs. 90 for places.

SEALDAH PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Capt. Spooner's SAN FAIRY ANN 10-5,5 Higgins 1
Mr. Bannerjee's BANNER 9-3 Harrison ... 2
Mr. Dee's GIBSON CORNER 7-10 (car. 7-12 Marland 3
Mr. Pratt's BABY 7 9 (car 7-11) Reynolds 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 31 for win Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 24 for places.

PRINCE'S CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Maj. Molony's SHRULEEN 8-3 Dobie 1
Mr. Mullick's VERLAND ROSE 7-7 Mequade 2
Mr Galstaun's RONCEVAUX 9-3 Bellhouse 3
Mr. Alibo's IDYL 8-12 E. Grace 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 61 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 103 and Rs. 16 for places.

STEWRD'S PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 9 furlongs.

Messrs. Louvet and Soutar's OZORINA 8-3 Dobie 1
Mr. Arif's GIBBERISH 8-1 Thompson 2
Mr. Tichborne's BROWN FOWL 7-11, O'Brien 3
Mr. Gujadhur's CHERT 8-9 Janki Singh ... 4

Totalizators paid Rs. 71 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 44 and Rs. 23 for places.

STEWARDS PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 9 furlongs.

Mr Lindsay's TYCOON 9-5 Harrison .....
Mr. Pogose's SMOKE WREATH 9-1 Orchard 2
Mr Gujadhur's GLEEN LUSSET 9 3 Janki Singh 3
Mr Snelgrove's AQUAE SOLIS 8-11 Marland

Totalizators paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 13, and As. 14 for places

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

J. LONGBOTTOM WINS MACDONALD CUP.

The final of the Royal Bombay Golf Club Competition for the Macdonald Cup was played on Sunday, the finalists being J. Longbottom (4) and Moyan Rees (18). The match proved a very close one, and was not decided till the eighteenth hole was reached, Longbottom winning by one up. Both competitors played good golf.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

MARRYAT CUP COMPETITION.

The latest result in the Marryat Cup competition at the Bombay Gymkhana is—

Second Round:—G. Knott beat J. B. Bellington, 6—3, 6—1.

Two matches, those between R. D. England and E. Anneth and F. M. Garnett and W. H. McKerrow, remain to be played in the second round, which has to be completed by February 1.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Annual General Meeting, Marwari Bazaar, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, February 1.

The Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 11-45 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 1.

The Apollo Mills, Extraordinary General Meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Anniversary Celebration of National College at 103, Tardeo Road at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 2.

Jayanti Celebration of Poet Dalpatram Dayabhai, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 4.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, 11, Bank Street, 3 p.m.

The Shilotri Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 5.

Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the Gloria Church School Hall at 8-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer "Macedonia" with the outward mails of the 19th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Kashinath D. Khote writes us to announce that he is a candidate for the Justices' Elections for a seat in the Bombay Municipal Council for the ensuing year.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Wall and table calendars from Mr. Joosab Mahomed, the Madras Engineering Works, Ltd., and the Deccan Stores, and samples of Khaddar shirting and coating cloth from the Swadeshi Khaddar Company, Moradabad.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The first anniversary of the National (Arts) College will be celebrated on the 1st of February. Mr. S. R. Bomanji will address the gathering in the afternoon at 5 p.m. All the past and present students of the College are requested to be present.

BIRTH-CONTROL OR NEO MALTHUSIANISM.

A preliminary meeting of the promotors of the "Birth-Control Movement" will be held in X-Ray Room, Esplanade Road, Delhi, on the 31st January, 1922. Full particulars can be had from Prof. Gosalji Abhiwalia, Hony. Ooganizer, Ramjee's College, Delhi.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

The annual general meeting of the above Union will be held in the Workmen's Institute at Parel to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., to adopt the report and accounts of the last year and to consider what steps should be taken with regard to reduction of members being gradually effected in the Workshops. All are requested to be present.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF POET DALPATRAM DAYABHAI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Gujarat's great poet, Dalpatram Dayabhai, when Messrs. Lalit, Trivedi, Master, Pathuck, etc., will address the meeting and Poet Nanalal will preside.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The Principal of the Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha High School, Bombay, writes:—The National Muslim University, Aligarh, will hold from the 4th March its Matriculation Examination in the Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha High School, Dongri in Bombay. Intending candidates of this centre may note that they will be provided with lodging on a nominal rent of Re. 1 only for the period of the examination only, if they so desire and apply to him.

DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday at the Company's registered office, Ismail Building, Fort, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji presiding. The Directors' report and audited balance sheet as at 30th September, 1921, was adopted. Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and Madhavji D. Morarji were re-elected as Directors, and the appointment of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai as Director was confirmed. Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO. LD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on Monday at the Company's registered office, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji presiding. The Directors' report and audited balance sheet as at 30th September, 1921, was adopted. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji were re-elected as Directors. The appointment of Mr. Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy was confirmed, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

Nagindas & Maneklal

Public Accountants and Auditors.

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,

Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 2660.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose holding an AUCTION SALE of the RACE HORSES and BLOODSTOCK on SATURDAY, MORNING, the 18th of February, 1922. Applications giving the descriptions of the lots offered for sale will be received at 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, up to THURSDAY, the 9th of February when the Sale List will close. 1146

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Library.
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BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, January 31, 1922.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S DELUSION.

It is a trifle surprising that so experienced a propagandist as is Lord Northcliffe should not have made his interview with the "Associated Press" a little more plausible. As it stands, the purport of the interview is pathetically obvious. Lord Northcliffe, we are convinced, is preparing the ground for the next move in the political struggle and that move is dictated by the policy of "Divide and Rule". Coming thus late in the contest, it is a policy of despair and foredoomed to ignominious failure. It is a time for plain-speaking. If British statesmen fondly imagine that by making a plausible peace with Turkey (in which specious pretences take the place of concrete concessions) and at the same time arresting or deporting Mahatma Gandhi they will seduce Muslims from their allegiance to the cause of Swaraj, the dream is a vain one. Muslims will not be duped into acquiescing with a Turkish peace-of-pretence, nor into dissociating themselves from the Congress movement. It is a dangerous policy Lord Northcliffe attempts to pave Britain's way to, and because of this, his statements are to be condemned as dangerous. The danger is not to Islam or to India but to the British—to England's prestige. Already, as even Lord Northcliffe admits, the Muslim attitude is one of sullen stillness or "outspoken hostility." It has been induced by a systematic process of betrayals and broken pledges. Shall it then be charmed into frank friendship by further betrayal on the part of English statesmen? For any attempt at a Turkish settlement on the lines suggested by Lord Northcliffe's mysterious "loyal" Muslims can be regarded as nothing but deceitful propaganda—and remarkably feeble and unconvincing propaganda at that. "Loyal Muslims demand the instant arrest of Mahatma Gandhi!" To what end? To remove the great pacific influence which procured the defeat of Moulana Hasrat Mohani's resolutions at Ahmedabad? It is the most dangerous and wicked suggestion in the entire interview. Are Muslims and Hindus to conclude that the new policy suggested is cynically to provoke disorder and violence, seeing that these may be scotched by armed repression as non-vioent non-co-operation never can be? Every Indian knows that but for the Mahatma's presence and leadership the more turbulent among our countrymen would long since have made the great mistake of resorting to futile violence. Having by an exhibition of bad faith betrayed the confidence of Muslims, does England now hope to win back the old-time trust by tactics so cynically and so obviously immoral? If so, she knows nothing of the spirit of Islam. Indeed, she insults it. A Muslim's pledge is not as a British Premier's to be broken at the first opportunity, and even if the suggested terms to be offered Turkey were in effect the substance, and not the shadow that they are, the Muslims of India would not break faith with the Congress nor with their chosen leader, Mahatma Gandhi. And apart from the Muslims' pledge and sense of honour, does Lord Northcliffe believe that Indian's Muslims are less Nationalist in sentiment than their Hindu brothers? Are they not Indians as well as Muslims! Truly, Lord Northcliffe's suggestions constitute an insult to the Muslims of India—as insulting to their intelligence as to their sense of honour. He refers to "loyal" Muslims and invites the world to conceive of these as disloyal to El Islam and to their pledged word. Who will accept Lord Northcliffe's brand of loyalty among India's Muslims? Is there a Muslim in India who seeks to play the part of a Judas to India's leader—crying to Lord Northcliffe that the Mahatma must be arrested instantly? Is there a Muslim who would betray the Khalifa to Lord Northcliffe? We doubt it.

As for Lord Northcliffe's suggested terms of peace with Turkey—only a publicist steeped in the traditions of guile and evasion which have brought British diplomacy to the point of alienating from Britain the confidence of Muslims, could have made so futile a statement. To this day Englishmen of a type refuse to recognise that Islam is no longer to be duped. The success of past intrigues and cabals and specious frauds has ensured the perspicuity of Muslims the world over. Wrought up to a state of intense suspicion and mistrust by past betrayals, India's Muslims are not going to be lulled into content by so transparent an evasion as that which Lord Northcliffe proposes in the matter of the Khalifa's wardenship over the Holy Places of the Faith. As the Khilafat Committee has declared with emphasis time and again, the actual and real authority of a purely Muslim Power owning real and actual allegiance to the Khalifa must be established in the Island of Arabia.—the Holy Land of El Islam. Nothing short of this will satisfy Muslims. But with a complacency that is brazen, Lord Northcliffe has now publicly declared that England's talk of an independent Arab Government in Iraq is all eyewash, since Baghdad, a Holy City of the Faith, is "in the occupation of the British" while the context of Lord Northcliffe's statement makes clear that this occupation is not to be disturbed. Muslims, suggests his ingenious Lordship, will be content with a Khalifate wardenship extending "to scarcely a square mile of territory" and which would, moreover, "be but a name!" Presumably Lord Northcliffe and those who think with him believe that England has succeeded in "civilising" El Islam into the stage when Muslims do not mean what they say. Presumably, he holds that in a matter touching his Faith a Muslim is as open to subtle compromise as is a "Christian" statesman. For to no other delusion can we ascribe the implication that Muslims are going to be content with anything that is merely nominal in the matter of the Khilafat. Is it at all possible to impress upon the mentality of present-day European diplomats that Islam does not quibble in words and deal in phrases It is a religion and a system of sane facts most sanely conceived. The Khalifa's wardenship over the Jazirut-ul-Islam is not going to be "but a name" if Muslims can help it. The Khalifa's position is not that of a Pope, as Lord Northcliffe, with weeful ignorance, has stated, The Vicar of Christ's association with temporal power was not of Christ's ordaining and is not an article of Roman Catholic faith. But the temporal power of the Khalifa over the Holy Places is an article of Islamic belief to which every Muslim must subscribe or remain a Muslim no longer. So if, as Lord Northcliffe declares, Roman Catholics are extremely jealous of a Pontiff's temporal power which has no sanction in Christ's teaching, how much more intense must be the feeling among Muslims respecting the integrity of the Khilafat? Nor is Lord Northcliffe's discovery true that the acceptance by the Muslims of the world of the Sultan of Turkey as their Khalifa is of recent date. The British in India in the days of Seringapatam admitted the Khalifa's authority when they obtained his *firman* directing Muslims to their support in the Mysore Wars. Hundreds of years before Shah Jehan reigned, Muslim rulers in India received with royal honours the Khalifa's envoys and sent messages of fealty to him.

But to expound Islam to Lord Northcliffe and Europe's statesmen were a task likely to occupy more time and space than his Lordship's "interview" deserves. As for the "solution" of the Armenian question, the thing is as ridiculous as any other "solution" we have from time-to-time analysed in these columns. An Armenian "Native State" in Asia Minor would be a centre for all the intrigue by would-be Western exploiters of Turkish territory. The Armenian migration alternatively suggested is among the most impractible schemes we have heard of, when all the evidence is that the Armenians cannot stand alone in an independent State and Turkey will consent to create no salient whence further wanton aggression on the part of her many enemies may proceed. But it is as propaganda and in its aspect of paving the way for action by the Governments of India and Great Britain that Lord Northcliffe's statement is likely to do most harm. Let us therefore in conclusion assure Lord Northcliffe and those with and for whom he works that the Hindu-Muslim brotherhood cannot be disturbed by any amount of propaganda—or plausible Treaties with Turkey. Turkey will reject the latter, as will India, while both Muslims and Hindus now realise most utterly that the cause of each is the other's cause.

THE ACWORTH REPORT.

The continued decline in the earnings of the railways in India invests the Acworth Report with an importance for the moment of which in all probability at the time they drafted the report the committee themselves were not fully aware. As against the budgetted gross earnings of 87 crores, the returns for nine months show a little over sixty crores. At that rate the year's working would probably result in a deficit of about 7 crores on the railways alone. The Committee unanimously recommended separation of the Railway budget from the general finances of the country, not, indeed, with a view to create an *imperium in imperio*, but with a view that the Railway Department, "once it has met its liability to its creditors, should itself regulate the disposal of the balance, and should be free to devote it to new capital purposes (whether directly or as security for the new debt incurred) or to reserves, or to dissipate it in the form of reduction of rates or improvement of services." The Committee do not intend, by this separation, to debar the Government of India altogether from deriving the financial support which they now obtain from Railway profits. Though inclined to restrict the Railway contribution to the general finances to an amount equivalent to the Government's obligations for interest on Railway account, the committee would not entirely rule out the possibility of additional gain, in the shape of traffic surtaxes, for example, in special circumstances, or even a special "emergency contribution" from the Railways. But the committee of the legislature, appointed to consider the report in its financial aspect, has definitely turned down the recommendation of a separate budget, and so we need not discuss this otherwise radical suggestion in greater detail. We would only repeat the observation already made in these columns on a former occasion that the financial committee's decision, however sound in view of practical politics for the moment, does not do full justice to the case of the Acworth Committee for a separate budget and misses the one real ground for vetoing the proposal. If the Railway Department were free to dispose of its surplus, without anything but a perfunctory control from the Government, there are grave reasons to apprehend that the desire to depict the Department's operations in as rosy a light as possible might not harmonise with the true interests of the people, whether we consider the further extension of the railways themselves, or of rates reduction, or of adopting innovations which, though costly, might contribute materially to the amenities and comforts of railway travel in India.

The Acworth Committee are, indeed, strangely oblivious of the financial bearings of their leading propositions, and sometimes contemptuous of the practical exigencies of the moment. They have not, for example, considered the very serious question of the limit, if any, to the extension of railway enterprise in India, and shelved the still more serious problem of inland water communication. They have revived needlessly the dead controversy about rival gauges in Indian railways and thereby exposed themselves to a pertinent and scathing denunciation from Sir Henry Burt whose general conclusion we cannot but entirely endorse. They suggest the creation of a special department for communication with an independent member of council in charge, and an all-round revision and replacement of the present Railway Board, without paying, we venture to think, an adequate attention to increased cost, which they estimate at £30,000 per annum; but it would be fortunate if the excess were kept to three times the estimate when full effect is given to all the suggestions. And on the top of all, they suggest "a reasonable general increase in Indian rates and fares," without first convincing the public that all possible avenues for internal economy in railway management have been exhausted. The prosperity of the last few years seems to have obsessed the committee's imagination till they have come to overlook the fact that the profits of the last twenty years do not yet wipe off the losses of the first fifty years in the mere money side of the question.

The only suggestions of the Committee which, accordingly, may be wholeheartedly endorsed are those relating to the association of the Indian public in the daily business of railway administration, the creation of a rates tribunal with jurisdiction over cases involving questions of railway charges and facilities to the public; to the Indianisation of the Railway Service, greater considerateness towards third class passengers, and, last, but not least, the nationalisation of the railways as much in control, direction and daily administration as in ownership. On this most important issue the Committee is unfortunately evenly divided; and though the great weight of the authority of the eminent Chairman is on the side suggesting the abolition of intermediary companies for actual management of State-owned lines, the practical good sense of the Indian Government will be severely strained in finding this verdict an endorsement of the Indian demand in the matter for the last seven years. The Government of India must weigh adequately the far-reaching proposals of the Acworth Committee, with scrupulous regard to the Indian public opinion on each point before giving effect to the recommendations.

Notes of the Day.

Repression in Egypt

As in India, so in Egypt. The moment the people begin to talk and agitate about their real rights, not the shadowy ones, there is an end of the lip-sympathy which the bureaucracy has been demonstrating all along and repression, naked and unashamed, takes its place. Till but yesterday the Egyptians had "genuine independence" dangled before their eyes—lest they should create trouble for Great Britain engaged "elsewhere"—and the moment Great Britain is able to disentangle itself and breathe a little more freely, "genuine independence" for Egypt, is thrown overboard and the Egyptian people are confronted with force! The experience of Ireland, India and Egypt has been the same. Ireland, however, was quite prepared for the change of front and has been able to wrest back her rights, but with Egypt and India, it has, unfortunately, been otherwise. But how long will the British democracy allow its higher instincts to be submerged? The very history of the nation proves that sooner or later the true soul of the nation must assert itself. Britain has never, and will never, prove itself equal to the task of maintaining its sovereignty by brute force alone. Such force did not succeed in South Africa, it failed signally in Ireland and it cannot succeed for any length of time in either Egypt or India. As an English writer said the other day: "We cannot fulfil in Egypt to-day, we shall not be able to fulfil in India to-morrow, any of the real functions of a Government. We can shoot and flog and bomb and burn for a while. But to do that is not to govern" That present-day British statesmen should be blind to this fact and should have forgotten the lesson which they learnt only yesterday in Ireland shows how unworthy they are of the trust imposed in them. They are driving the ship of the Empire straight to disaster. But we have yet hope that the direction of affairs will be removed from their hands and entrusted to more far-sighted leaders of the nation, before it is too late.

A Wrong Remedy.

It is worthy of note that repression in Egypt is taking a turn more or less similar to that in India. Zaghoul Pasha and his colleagues have been deported, but the movement, instead of collapsing as fondly expected, is growing in strength. As in India, the Egyptians are resorting to non-cooperation—the final refuge of the physically weak. Naturally, this has enraged the local bureaucracy, who find that the easy victory, which they thought was within their grasp because of superior physical equipment, is slipping away from their fingers. Hence the frantic efforts to kill the new-born spirit, which threatens to be as elusive and as ubiquitous as Shakespeare's Ariel. It is highly amusing to read that the signatories to the boycott manifesto have been arrested and the newspapers which published it suspended. But will that help British manufacturers? How can British bayonets prevent the Egyptians from boycotting British goods if they do not like to buy them? Every such violent effort to stamp out the movement is calculated to produce exactly the opposite effect, namely, to strengthen the resolve of the Egyptians to keep British goods at arms' length. Lord Allenby is applying a physical remedy for an essentially pathological illness and he is bound to fail signally in his object.

Sir Ernest Shackleton.

The report of the unexpected death of Sir Ernest Shackleton will come as a shock to people in all parts of the world who set great store by the expedition to the Antarctic which he was leading. It is extremely improbable that without Sir Ernest's guidance the expedition will be able to make much headway. But it is not so much the calamity which has overwhelmed Sir Ernest's colleagues as the irreparable loss that the world of exploration has sustained by his death that will be mourned most. He nobly sustained the glorious traditions of indomitableness of spirit and unquenchable thirst for Polar adventure which have characterised the long line of British explorers. Sir Ernest's name will for ever be enshrined in the annals of Antarctic exploration. The great quest on which he set out has claimed many distinguished victims before him but none more daring.

A New Weapon.

Not content with the almost limitless array of weapons in its armoury the Indian bureaucracy is seeking to add one more. Causing or attempting to cause "disaffection" among the Police is to be made a special offence, or rather an offence specially dangerous, by providing an unusually heavy penalty for it. Sir William Vincent's speech in the Legislative Assembly in introducing his Bill makes it quite clear that the object in resorting to fresh legislation at this juncture is twofold: first, to cast the net as wide as possible for those who may seek to influence the Police; and secondly to make the penalty for the offence more drastic than the existing one. In a free country no one would question the right of the State to include among heinous offences attempts to tamper with the Police and to impose as deterrent a penalty as possible on such a crime. But in a country like India, with a bureaucracy always ready to take an exaggerated view of offences against the State and its servants and to stretch the law to suit its own purposes, official pleas for special legislation cannot so easily pass muster. First of all, what constitutes "disaffection" is left undefined—as it is left throughout the Indian Penal Code. So long as the term is not satisfactorily defined even a little discontent among the Police, regarding their pay or "batta" or uniform, can be construed as "disaffection" and any member of the public discussing the grievance with the members of the force even privately will be liable to be charged with "attempting to cause disaffection among the Police!" Nay, any remark made at a public meeting or appearing in the Press which the Police may take to be disparaging to themselves may be interpreted, under the aegis of the new legislation, as "an act calculated to cause disffection among the Police." We, along with the local magistracy, had some hard things to say recently about the City Police. What guarantee is there that comments of this type, which may not be entirely palatable to a section of the Police or to a particular set of Police officers, will not be held to constitute an offence under the new Act? Unless and until the expression "disaffection" is properly defined, and the guarantee is given that peaceful attempts to better the lot of the Police in their service will not be construed into an offence, the public cannot acquiesce in the new measure. It is for the non-official members of the Assembly to see that both the objects we have mentioned are achieved before they agree to the adoption of the Bill. Against the Bill in its present shape the country will enter an emphatic protest, as it is both superfluous and arms the executive with a further dangerous weapon of repression.

Moral Turpitude!

Very few among the members of the legal profession in this country, we fear, will be prepared to accept the dictum of Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, that conviction under Section 153-A, I. P. C. "involves the deepest moral turpitude." The Section deals with promotion of enmity between classes of His Majesty's subjects. We know to what preposterous uses the Indian bureaucracy has put this Section as it has done Sections 124A I.P.C., 108 Cr. P. C. and 144 Cr. P. C. and so on. His Lordship might as well contend that all the thousands of non-cooperators, including those convicted of "sedition," who have willingly gone to jail, are guilty of moral depravity. If the law stood by itself, without any attempt on the part of the State or its agents, for their own ends, to stretch it beyond its legitimate jurisdiction, then every breach of the law in the Penal Code, except that of the merely technical one, would connote moral turpitude, but, we know that very few States, and their agents, are above tampering with the law as well as justice. Hence allowance for difference of opinion between the State and the individual on some vital subjects, especially on the relation that ought to subsist between them, is always made and in such cases though an individual may be technically guilty of an "offence" against the society or the State, his conduct is held to be free from any suggestion of moral turpitude. For Justice Mears, therefore, to contend that everyone convicted under section 153A must necessarily be considered to be a morally depraved person is ridiculous. In the case of Mr. Sherwani, barrister, especially, such a contention must sound preposterous in the extreme. Yet Justice Mears and his colleague, Justice Rafique, have ordered the name of Mr. Sherwani to be struck off the rolls of the Court mainly on this ground! Their lordships' view of Mr. Sherwani's offence is unfair, not only to Mr. Sherwani but to the entire legal profession, and, unless challenged and rectified, is likely seriously to menace the freedom of the bar. If, however, their lordships have based their decision on the technical requirements of the Legal Practitioners Act, the point ought to be made clear. We hope the legal profession will not take the decision of the Allahabad High Court lying down.

Well Done, Poona!

The Poona Municipal Corporation has, by a majority of votes, resolved to spend Rs. 2,000 from municipal funds on temperance campaign in the city. The resolution constitutes as much a vote of censure on the local Excise Ministry as a notification to the Ministry of Local Self-Government that the Poona Municipality is determined to be self-governing not only in name but in reality as well,—in a word to be master its own house. It is to be sincerely hoped that both the Ministries concerned will view the action of the Municipalities in good light and will not be led away by the false sense of prestige which has been the bane of the official world so far, into indulging in pin-pricks towards the Municipality with a view to teaching it a "lesson," as some officials have been attempting to do in other places. When the Municipality finds that, in spite of vehement protests of the public, disease, pauperism and misery are sown broadcast among its citizens by setting up a network of liquor-shops, it has every right to counteract the evil by all means in its power. The funds which the Corporation has voted are to be expended in engaging temperance lecturers and in distributing temperance literature. It is only by such means can the progress of the evil of drink be arrested in the city. The example of the Poona Municipality deserves to be copied by other sister municipalities, and especially by that of Bombay, where the evil is most rampant and no efforts whatever have been made by the guardians of the city's health and welfare to arrest the growth of the evil.

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

NEW STYLE.

KENYA---A BRITISH COLONY.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO BE RESTRICTED

MR. CHURCHILL'S "FINAL" DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 30.

Speaking at the East African dinner in London to-night, Mr. Churchill made an important reference to the political problems of East Africa. He pointed out as a curious result of the war that the contented elements in the African and the Asiatic countries seemed to think that they had only to express the wish that Britain should lay down government and Britain would comply. It was high time, it was made clear that this was not the Rule Britain intended to follow. He added however, that the French administrators of the native populations took greatest care to mingle with the natives and understand intimately their feelings in a manner which the more aloof and stand-off British official was not accustomed. "We ought to ask ourselves whether good manners may not help as much as fine theories and whether careful understanding of the views of the native populations may not be just as helpful in maintenance of good relations as promulgation of most magnificent democratic principles."

Mr. Churchill said there could not be a worse way of dealing with the native populations than combining haughty manners with attempts to apply principles of Western democracy.

Referring to Indian difficulty in East Africa, Mr. Churchill appealed to the settlers to take a broad Imperial view of the situation. India had entered the Empire as a partner and we must be most careful to treat her citizens with respect which was their due and to shape the laws of the Empire or of any part of it in such away as not needlessly to inflict invidious distinctions on its representatives. Mr. Churchill proceeded to emphasise that the highlands of East Africa should be reserved exclusively for the European settlers. The decision must be regarded as final and it was not intended to depart therefrom. He further wished to apply broadly and comprehensively as far as practicable Rhodes's principle of equal rights for all civilised men, meaning that the natives and the Indians who had reached and conformed to well-marked European standard would not be denied the fullest exercise of enjoyment of civic and political rights. The standard to be adopted was certainly a matter in which the European community would be fully consulted. The interests of the British settlers and the native population alike required that the future immigration of Indians should be strictly regulated and Rhodes's principle should rule in respect of immigration laws as in other laws, all of which would be subject of closest consultation between the official government and the existing residents. Mr. Churchill added, amid cheers, that he did not contemplate any system which would prevent British East Africa from becoming characteristically and distinctively a British Colony looking forward to the fruition of full Self-government.

The question of amalgamation of Kenya with Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar had been delayed solely to bad times rendering it unwise to disturb the existing order. He anticipated in a few years the creation of a great East African federation taking its place in the Empire on equal terms with the great West African colonies now so prosperous.

Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, Governor of Uganda, speaking subsequently warmly advocated a federation in order to arrest the waste of time and money. Lord Delamere, representing European settlers, replying to Mr. Churchill, expressed pleasure at Mr. Churchill's confirmation of the constitution of Kenya as a White Colony with a gradual evolution of self-government. He hoped that the control of Indian immigration would mean its practical prohibition and said that utmost care was necessary to see that the Western ideals and Government were not swamped by the ideals of another civilisation.

ELECTION OF POPE.

PREPARATIONS IN VATICAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

Rome.—Simultaneously with the funeral ceremonies and saying of masses in crypt over the tomb for the repose of the late Pontiff's soul, burried, preparations were being made in the Vatican for the election of his successor. A small army of workmen were busy walling off part of the Vatican where a Conclave is to be held ensuring absolute seclusion, even to the disconnection of telephones. They were also improvising sixty cells for the Cardinals who are now converging from all quarters of Christendom. The disappearance of the influence of Germany and Austria as the largest Catholic powers and also the amelioration of old antagonism between the Vatican and the Italian monarchy promise to modify the political and the ecclesiastical embarrassments of former elections. The position has never been more favourable for the election of a non-Italian Pope because the opposing Italian Cardinals Merry del Val and Gasparri are so evenly balanced that probably neither will be able to secure the requisite two-thirds majority.

NEW WARFARE REGULATIONS.

CONFERENCE TO SECURE ADHERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 30.

Washington.—The Conference has decided that five powers shall appoint two delegates each within three months to sit thereafter as a new conference and discuss the methods to secure the world-wide adherence to the new warfare regulations, determine whether the existing international law covers agencies of war which have developed since the Hague Convention of 1907 and also to consider changes to bring regulations up to date.

GERMANY'S PROGRAMME.

TO FULFILL OBLIGATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 27
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 30.

Berlin.—The forecast of the German plan for financial reforms and the guarantees demanded by the Reparations Committee at Cannes is published in the "Tageblatt." The plan shews that German measures to balance the budget are notably increased postal and railway rates. It explains that the expenditure for reparation, which alone will remain uncovered in 1922, will be met by a compulsory loan.

The Government will abandon the right of supervision over the Reichsbank. The programme of payments does not mention a definite sum, which is stated to be impossible until the entire reparation problem has been settled.

GERMAN REPARATION.

SECOND INSTALMENT DEPOSITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

Paris.—Germany has notified the Reparations Commission that she has deposited the second amount of thirty-one million gold marks, which are payable during the period of provisional delay under the Cannes agreemnt.

The first amount was paid on 18th January.

A Madras message of January 28th says Mr. C. R. Reddy has been returned unopposed to the University seat in Madras Legislative Council.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL CRISIS SOLVED.

SCHOBER CABINET RESUMING OFFICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

Vienna.—The political crisis has been solved by the Schober Cabinet's resuming office with some shuffling of portfolios.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS

STEEL TRADE DEPUTATION TO SIR OWEN PHILLIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 26
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

A deputation of the Iron and steel trade waited on Sir Owen Phillips, President of the Chamber of Shipping, to-day and urged reduction of freights. It was contended that at present shipping rate war from Continent to certain important British markets, notably India and South America, was preventing British manufacturers from recovering some of their oversea trade which had passed to continental competitors.

The deputation also pointed out that freights from Antwerp to India were ten shillings per ton lower than the corresponding freights from Britain.

Sir Owen Phillips pointed out that the freights had fallen most heavily and were now not more than barely living rates. He urged the iron and steel industry to work towards low production costs as well as excellence in quality.

A Bardoli message of January 28th says that a meeting of the Congress Committee will be held on 31st January at Surat.—(A. P.)

IRISH WORLD CONGRESS.

MR. DE VALERA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

Paris.—The Irish World Congress concluded yesterday amid enthusiastic scenes with the election of Mr. De Valera as President of the new Federation of the Worldwide Irish Societies, after the previous striking declaration that he would not assume the position if there was a question of its being given any party political significance or colour.

Archbishop Mannix's admiration of Mr. De Valera was voiced by the former's assertion that Mr. De Valera was the perfect type of an ideal Christian gentleman.

The next Congress will be held in Dublin in 1925. The American organisations' representative has promised a contribution of 20,000 dollars towards the new Federation's fund.

SOUTHERN IRISH GOVERNMENT.

SIR JAMES CRAIG ON ULSTER'S RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Speaking in Belfast, Sir James Craig emphasised the advantages of the agreement with Mr. Collins and pointed out that Ulster's recognition of the Southern Government would aid the loyalists and all the level-headed men to rally to that Government which was endeavouring to restore order and to stave off separation and republic. As regards boundary, Sir James Craig promised that there would be an agreement and no disturbances.

THE COLLINS CRAIG AGREEMENT.

SIR JAMES CRAIG'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Jan. 30.

In his speech at Belfast, Sir James Craig held out bright hopes for Ireland as the result of the agreement concluded with Mr. Collins. Sir James Craig said that the summoning of the Northern Parliament would be temporarily postponed, in the hope that he would be able to report further advance on the lines of the Agreement.

CURFEW REGULATION IN BELFAST.

BEING WITHDRAWN BY AUTHORITIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Jan. 30.

In view of the improved state of affairs in Belfast, the Curfew regulations, under which for the past sixteen months the citizens there have been bound to keep within doors between the hours of eleven-thirty at night and five in the morning, are being withdrawn by the authorities.

IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

MEN RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

The strike on the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway has been settled after a conference, over which the Dail Minister of Labour presided, and the men have resumed work.

MYSTERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BLISWORTH.

NO EXPLANATION FORTHCOMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Jan. 30.

So far there has been no explanation of the mysterious railway accident at Blisworth in Northamptonshire which has resulted in one person's death, while thirteen were injured. Two expresses, one from Glasgow, and the other from London, were passing each other, when the sides of several coaches of both the trains were suddenly splintered by flying debris, which it is surmised was caused by a projectile striking one train and rebounding on to the other.

CABLE ITEMS.

Peking.—Liang Shih Yi's duties have been taken over temporarily by Yen Hui Ching.

Pittsburg.—The police finally secured three suspects in connection with the attack on the First National Bank, including a woman. Others disappeared. The prompt arrival of police was due to the resourcefulness of a woman clerk who pretended to faint and touched burglar alarm as she fell.

SUDDEN END OF A GREAT EXPLORER.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Monte Video.—Sir Ernest Shackleton has died of angim pectoris.

The late Major Sir Ernest Shackleton was born in 1874. After being educated at Dulwich College, he took up exploration as a hobby having joined, at the age of 27, the National Antartic. Expedition as 3rd Lieutenant. Since then he was engaged in a series of Antartic Expeditions; he was Commander of the British Antartic Expedition, 1907; in the Antartic Expedition 1914. He was Director of the Equipment and Transport mobile forces, North Russia Winter Campaign 1918-19 and Commander of the British Oceanographical and Sub-Antartic Expedition, 1921.

He is the author of two books, "The Heart of the Antartic" and "The Diary of a Troopship."

BANK INDUSTRIAL OF CHINA

M. POINCARE'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 12 p.m., Jan. 30.

Paris.—A Havas telegram states that the Chamber's Financial Committee has heard the Premier M. Poincare and the Finance Minister M. Lasteyrie about the Bill on refloating the Banque Industrielle de Chine. M. Poincare insisted on an immediate decision. The Committee approved of a bill empowering the Government to negotiate an agreement subject to the Parliament's ratifications. The Finance Minister is shortly to proceed to London to exchange views with the Chancellor of Exchepuer on the pending financial issues.

BILL FOR REFLOATING PASSED.

CHINESE GOVT'S LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

Paris.—A Havas message states that in connection with the passing of the bill for refloating the Banque Industrielle de Chine, M. Poincaré submitted the letter from the Chinese Minister in Paris expressing the Chinese Government's appreciation of interest taken by France in the matter of the Banque and hope of soon being able to cooperate. According to the Chamber reporter, Bokanowsky's statement, the Boxer indemnity should now amount to 165 millions gold francs reaching in June next about 170 millions. The reporter laid stress on Government's determination effectively to protect the French interests and prestige in the Far East, especially in China and insisted on the expediency of decision today, to-morrow being the first day of the Chinese year.

FRANCE'S SHARE OF BOXER INDEMNTY.

HOW IT IS TO BE ALLOCATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Jan. 30.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed the bill authorising the allocation of France's share of the Boxer indemnity to the rehabilitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

U. S. MINISTER GOING TO TEHERAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

New York.—The American Military Attache accompanies the new United States Minister to Tehran, with whom Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador, recently conferred in Paris regarding American oil interests.

NEW ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL ISSUES.

OVER 50,000 APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 30.

Over fifty thousand applications have been received in connection with the new Anglo-Persian Oil Issues. Applications for preference shares amount to over twenty-one million sterling and for ordinary shares to thirty-six millions.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR RHODESIA.

ACCEPTED BY ELECTED MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Salisbury.—(Rhodesia) The elected members of the Legislative Council have passed a resolution accepting the draft constitution for Rhodesia and expressing the opinion that it offers a form of administration which will enable Southern Rhodesia to control her own affairs as British colony.

A NEW DANGER.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S DELUSIONS.

A KHILAFAT "SOLUTION."

"MODERATE MAHOMEDAN'S" DEMAND.

Lord Northcliffe's visit to India has been entirely spent in investigating the causes of the present acute position. Invited by the Associated Press to make a statement before sailing, Lord Northcliffe gave the following analysis of the situation on which he spent ten days' most careful preparation and which he believes represents approximately the views of Government leading newspapers and publicists.

Returning to India after twenty-five years' absence, I am shocked at the change in demeanour and acts towards Whites by Hindus, and, especially, Mahomedans, who were formerly so friendly. For the first time in Indian history, Hindus and Mahomedans are now acting in close combination. I have interrogated over a hundred Moslems of every class and sect. They are unanimous. In Dutch Indies, the Malay States, Ceylon, Madras, Southern India, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Bombay, the Moslem attitudes is now one of sullen silence or outspoken hostility.

Most Dangerous Sign

A distinguished loyal Mahomedan Judge, educated at Oxford, where his son is now proceeding, said to me: "Most dangerous sign is that our women are now becoming infected with the anti-British poison. All students of Islam know what that means." In the streets, many Mahomedans are wearing anti-British white caps which are emblems of Gandhism. Loyal Mahomedans demand the instant arrest of Mr. Gandhi, saying that it will prevent outbreaks by Hindu and Mahomedan Extremists, but peace cannot be assured untill the Moslem question is adjusted.

The Moslems bitterly resent our attitude after causing the Moslem to fight the Moslem in Mesopotamia, and they especially resent the recent loan to Greece. A summary of the demands of the moderate Moslems is as follows which I explain as simply as possible:

In effect, they state that the Indian Mahomedans, who are communicating with all the Moslem countries, intensely resent our policy in regard to Turkey, and feel very deeply the slight they consider has been put upon the Khilafat. The veneration for the Sultan of Turkey as the head of the Islam is of quite a recent date. It did not exist in the days of Shahjehan and only came into being at about the time of the Crimean war, though this is denied by the Extremists. Since then, however, they have learnt to revere the Sultan as the Roman Catholics revere the Pope, and, in effect, they regard the disintegration of Turkey in Europe and Asia much as Catholics would regard the fall of the Holy See.

Moderate Mahomedans' Demands.

The moderate Mahomedans whom I have interrogated and who have their finger on the pulse of the Muslim feeling state that the following programme instantly effected would heal the wounded sentiments of the people and restore peace and tranquility to India. They state that We, the British, should:—

First.—Once more recognise the Sultan of Turkey as the head of the Islam and Warden of the Holy Places, Mecca, Medina and Baghdad, and grant free access to these for all Moslems.

Second.—Return Adrianopole to Turkey. Adrianople is a holy city of the Turks, and its loss will never cease to rankle.

Third.—Hand over the whole of Asia Minor to the Turks, not excepting Smyrna. Asia Minor is regarded by the Turks as their homeland, and while they have no legitimate grievance in the loss, by the fortune of war, of their Empire in Iraq and Arabia, they resent the splitting up of the land of their birth.

The Considered of inion.

Two objections they aver can be raised against this scheme, both, they say, are capable of being discounted. The first is that Baghdad being in the occupation of the British, it would be incompatible to grant the Sultan any sort of influence there. According to Mahomedans, the argument does not hold water, as his wardenship of the town would, in theory, extend to scarcely a square mile of the territory and, in actual fact, would be but a name.

They state that the second objection is that Greater Armenia lies within that portion of Asia Minor which is regarded by the Turks as peculiarly their own by right of heredity, and that we cannot allow the Armenians to fall once more under the rule of the Turk.

They advance two solutions to this difficulty. The first and easiest would be to create of Armenia an independent State with a British Resident to protect it, mucon the lines of certain native States in India.

The second solution, I gather, is to invite the Armenians to leave what the Moslems call their present bleak all impoverished country and migrate south to the country lying about the Gulf of Alexandretta, where they would be protected to the north and west by the Taurus Mountains, and where, they say, we could protect them from the sea.

The considered opinion of the Indian Mahomedans I have met and of the well-informed Englishmen is that by so doing we shall once more show ourselves the protectors, as before, of alien religions, and we shall be "playing the game" by our Indian Mahomedan people who, they maintain, played it so gallantly with us in the war. I express no opinions, but the Moslem situation here is much uglier than the Home press appears to know.

Before transmitting, I have submitted this statement to official, commercial, and Press authorities who while not necessarily approving details are insistent on the urgency of a complete, and rapid settlement of the Moslem impasse.

(Sd.) NORTHCLIFFE.

"AN INSPIRED DOCUMENT."

VIEWS OF DELHI PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Lord Northcliffe's farewell message has been closely studied and freely commented upon in political circles of Delhi, where the first criticism on his Pan-Islamic views is that it is the continuation of the old world idea of 'divide-and-rule'. The greatest surprise is felt at Lord Northcliffe having completely overlooked the most important issue, namely, Swaraj which is agitating the country more than even the Khilafat and the Punjab wrong. The Mahomedan opinion on Lord Northcliffe's solution of the Moslem impasse is divided. Some of them have expressed their utter disappointment at the spirit underlying, what they consider, as an inspired document while others would like to take some time to pass their verdict.

The trend of these feelings is generally reflected in a leading article in the Eastern Mail" which examines the issues before the country, and declares that Lord Northcliffe's attempt will only intensify the present agitation. Of the three problems Swaraj seems to be the most important, and any statesman who ignores this issue has really missed the mark. A Conference to examine the existing reforms and explore the possibilities of a further advance is not only desirable but absolutely necessary. The paper thinks that Lord Northcliffe's ideas of reconstruction of Turkey will be looked upon by the fanatical section of Mahomedans as a mere patchwork and no a genuine attempt to meet the wishes of the Islamic world. It is extremely doubtful if it is possible to set up a strong Turkey from the ruins of an old Empire. Strong Mahomedan Empires in Asia Minor, however desirable they may be will not make for the world's peace unless their claims are fully met.

RAID ON A BANK.

FIGHT WITH POLICE.

LOOT RECOVERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

Pittsburg.—Five men entered the First National Bank in the suburb of Crafton to-day, killed the cashier and forced the the Clerks and the women customers into the vault. The bandits then escaped in a motor car with 30,000 dollars in cash and securities.

However, they encountered a car filled with detectives, and after shots had been exchanged, the robbers abandoned their car and scattered. Later they took refuge in a house in one of the principal streets and exchanged fire with the police. Large crowd assembled and watched the course of the battle. The loot has been recovered.

GOLDMINES CONFERENCE IN JOHANNESBURG.

BROKEN UP BY THE WORKERS' DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Johannesburg.—The goldmines conference was virtually broken up on the twenty-seventh at luncheon on adjournment. The Workers' delegates, after violently attacking the Chamber of Mines, intimated that no good purpose could be served by continuing the discussions. The representatives of the Chamber emphatically protested against the termination of the conference before they had had an opportunity of replying to the charges, which they described as mares' nests.

The Conference will meet on the twenty-eighth January to hear the result of the proposals which the Industrial Federation may submit to Chamber.

BARDOLI PREPARATIONS

CONDITIONS NOT ENTIRELY FULFILLED

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SPEECH

(By our Special Representative.)
BARDOLI, Jan. 30.

The proceedings of the Conference opened at 2-30 p.m. before a crowded gathering of nine thousand people, including five hundred ladies, most of whom—were clad in khadi. When Mahatma Gandhi entered the pandal, in the company of Messrs. Tyebji, Vithalbhai, Banker, Dayal Abhai and a dozen more, there was an absence of every sort of demonstration. There were no vociferous shouts of victory or clapping by hands. Songs having been sung Mr. Kunverji Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, gave a brief review of the progress made by the Non-Co-operation movement in the Taluka and expressed how far conditions preliminary to starting of no-tax campaign were satisfied. National education, the Chairman said, had taken deep root into their soil as the number of schools and students attending them, indicated. He confessed the Taluka did not come up to the requirement so far as Swadeshi was concerned. Khadi produced in the Taluka was not sufficient to clothe the people of the Taluka. Bardoli gave a successful trial to picketing. The speaker made no secret of the amount of suffering they might be required to undergo if they were intent on seeing a happy ending of their struggle. They should be prepared for all imaginable sacrifices. When once *Satyagraha* was begun, there was no retreat. He in a moving appeal, charged the people of Bardoli of the task which was as honourable as it was difficult and which they had to undertake and fulfil, if they wanted to testify the high expectations raised of the Taluka and accomplish the highest aspirations of the country. Mr. Mehta concluded in stirring manner as his voice choked up "the honour of winning freedom for the country would be theirs if they strictly adhered to the conditions."

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, proposed by Mr. Kalyanji Mehta, seconded by Mr. Khusalbhai and supported by Mr. Ismael Wadiwala took the Presidential chair.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Vithalbhai in slow accents said Bardoli was too much sung in India. It was as much on the tongues of those of their countrymen who were in jails as those outside. People asked if men of Bardoli were gods, or mortals. That was a historic and important occasion on which they met. That was the last occasion to guage their strength. What the Congress failed to do after thirty-five years' work, Non-Cooperation movement did in sixteen months. The Congress was no longer dominated by classes, but it was as much of the masses.

Referring to the Reforms, Mr. Vithalbhai said that it was fortunate of them not to be tempted by bait of Reforms. Even the leading Moderates such as Sir Hormasji Wadia and Mr. Gokarannath Misra considered them to be of not much worth. The reforms, despite which Government could clap into jails their leaders were no reforms.

Mr. Patel, continuing, said that not only was he their president, but he had also come there as an investigating officer. He had moved among two villages and seen for himself the prevalent conditions there. It was not for him to pronounce whether they stood the required test. It was the work of Mr. Dayalji Desai who was the president of the District Congress Committee. He had only to speak out to them that for the fame they had purchased they should be prepared to pay its price. If they hesitated or if people found that they were not yet fit for Mass Civil Disobedience they should plainly say so. It is part of bravery to speak out frankly. If they felt that they were not prepared let them say so. The Mahatma would select some other Taluka for the purpose. Government officers complain that the no tax pledges were signed by the peasants without being fully conscious of the consequences. During his investigation he found that it was untrue. Ninety-nine per cent. of those who signed the pledges were aware of the results. However, there was one more opportunity for them to examine themselves. The President warned the peasants from being deluded that Mahatma Gandhi could spare them suffering or imprisonment. He made it quite clear that Mahatma Gandhi's strength lay in their resolve. He entirely depended upon their strength. For the noble cause of winning freedom for their country, if one Bardoli, 5 Bardolis or 25 Bardoli Talukas disappeared from the map of India, the people who thus would die in serving their country would live for ever. They should not be under the delusion, continued Mr. Vithalbhai, that Government would only deprive them of their cotton that was standing. They had thousand ways of recovering their revenue. They might confiscate their property. It was part of wisdom to be prepared for the worst. Examining the essential conditions for launching the campaign, he declared that he was quite sure of ready support of the Patidars who numbered twenty-five thousand and Dulelas and the members of depressed classes who numbered over forty thousand were not against their campaign if not in complete accord with it. Untouchability was certainly disappearing, though sufficient efforts were not made. He was quite satisfied with the progress that national education had made. There were fifty-one national schools with about three thousand students as against thirty-seven Government schools with eight hundred students. There was no doubt, said Mr. Patel, that there was awakening down from children. Concluding Mr. Patel asked the people to speak out plainly if they were ready and say to the Mahatma that till a single man among them was living they were going to fight out the battle.

MAHATMA'S SPEECH.

Mahatma Gandhi was then invited to speak. The Mahatma made a long speech which was listened to with rapt attention. Among the preliminary conditions to be fulfilled before Civil Disobedience could be started. Mahatmaji particularly emphasised untouchability and Swadeshi. He said that it was his third visit to Bardoli. While he visited the second time, on inquiry being made, he was not satisfied with the progress made regarding untouchability and Swadeshi. At other places there could be separate schools for untouchables, but that could not be the case so far as Bardoli was concerned. The children of the untouchables should have free access to national schools and must sit side by side with other children. He said he found the promise that was given him at the time of his second visit was not fulfilled. That was all due to indifference and not owing to contempt. But indifference is no excuse, if the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs were to be righted. He was of opinion that Bardoli people did not do all that was expected of them even in case of Swadeshi. Progress was certainly made over what was being done a month back. If Bardoli were to maintain its honour people should have to spin a great deal and better in quality.

Referring to unity among the members of different communities Gandhiji said that Hindu-Moslem unity should not be a source of danger to minor communities. It should all the more make them safe in the midst of others. Every officer in the Taluka should feel completely safe. He should be able to move amidst people with perfect security. Swaraj obtained by intimidation and force could not last long. Every officer should be duly respected. He should not be insulted even when he misbehaved. Reminding people of their responsibility before they committed themselves to the resolutions the Mahatma said that they would win Swaraj when they were able to court imprisonment, death and were prepared to forfeit their property. They were rushing to jails quite deliberately and, therefore, they would best support the resolution if they were determined to ply on the spinning wheel and if necessary even to move with loin cloth. He said while he was thinking of granting period of fifteen days to fulfil the conditions, representatives of 25 villages assured him that they were thoroughly prepared for Mass Civil Disobedience. When questioned, if they would admit children of the untouchables in their school, the representatives assented. If they the people of Bardoli thought that untouchability was not easy to be removed they should so speak out so that he might go to some other place and find out who else was ready to fulfil all the conditions. Mahatma Gandhi then asked them to clean their minds of the delusion that he had the power to save them from showers of bullets or from sufferings. He assured them he had none of those powers. He then described to them the sufferings they might have to undergo as a result of non-payment of revenue. He put to vote the following items to the Conference to which all unanimously accorded their approval.

(1) That they believed in unity of all the communities Hindus, Moslems, Parsis, Christians and others.

(2) That non-violence was the only remedy for the solution of the Khilafat and Punjab wrongs and for the attainment of Swaraj, looking to the condition of the country.

(3) That in Swadeshi lies welfare of the country.

(4) That they would all undertake to purchase Khadi prepared in Bardoli Taluka after fifth of February.

(5) That removal of untouchability was their religious duty.

(6) That they would court imprisonment, assault or death without retaliation.

The main resolution deciding upon no-tax campaign which was wired last night was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Abbas Tyebji was then asked to speak a few words. He said that Bardoli Taluka people had left his (Nadiad Taluka) people in the background. He congratulated them on their resolve and wished them every success.

After short speeches by Messrs. Nanalal Kavi and Vallabhbhai Patel having been delivered Mr. Vithalbhai in closing the proceedings of the Conference said that he was quite sure of victory, if they only stuck fast to their determination. He wished them success.

Thus the proceedings terminated. After this Hindu and Muslim women made offerings of money at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi with Mr. Vithalbhai who is going to stay indefinitely at Bardoli. The local workers are resolved to do their level best to come up to the requirements so far as untouchability and Swadeshi are concerned.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BARDOLI, Jan. 30.

Resolution for starting Mass Civil Disobedience and recommending non-payment of taxes was unanimously adopted last evening at the Conference of about four thousand representatives of Bardoli Taluqa under the presidency of Mr. Valhabhai J. Patel (Bombay). Mr. Gandhi explained the conditions laid down by All-India Congress Committee at Delhi and by Ahmedabad Congress for starting mass civil disobedience and took the sense of conference on every condition to be fulfilled by inhabitants of the Taluqa.

The Conference declared that Taluqa was fit for such civil disobedience and informed the Working Committee that, unless Working Volunteers otherwise decided or unless proposed Round Table Conference was held, this Taluqa would immediately commence mass Civil Disobedience under advice and guidance of Mr. Gandhi and the president of the Conference (Mr. V. J. Patel).

The Conference recommended that those taxpayers of the Taluqa who were ready and willing to abide by the conditions laid down by the Congress for mass civil disobedience would refrain, till further instructions, from paying land revenue and other taxes due to Government. The Conference also resolved that for peoples progress and for the attainment of freedom, readiness to sacrifice moveable and immoveable property, to suffer imprisonment, if necessary, to lay down ones lives was indispensable and the Conference hoped that Bardoli Taluqa would have the privilege to be the first to make the sacrifices. Resolution emphasised non-violence, removal of untouchability communal unity, Swadeshi, and use of spinning wheel in every home.

ARRESTS AT RAJKOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Times of India" the news of the arrests of Messrs. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta and Manilal Kothari, at Rajkot, has been published. As the special correspondent of your morning contemporary announces "both national leaders were arrested at their residence in connection with the Shikar propaganda." Sir, if the information be correct, what is there objectionable in honestly protesting against the killing of animals in the name of sport? Many English ladies and gentlemen of esteem and repute have severely condemned this custom from the Press and the platform and as staunch believers in their highly religious and sentimental doctrine of "*non-destruction is the highest religion*," if my friend Mr. Mansukhlal has condemand it and raised a protest against it, what sinister acts have he or his colleagues committed in the matter? It is purely a humanitarian question.

I do not think Mr. Mansukhlal or Mr. Kothari have done anything prejudicial to the prestige of the Governor in starting a humanitarian propaganda against "*Shikar*." Will Sir George Lloyd kindly intervene in the matter and secure the acquittal of these two gentlemen honourably?
—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay,
Humanitarian League.

Bombay Humanitarian League,
309, Shroff Bazar,
Bombay 2.
January 30.

DR. VELKAR'S THANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I please take the opportunity through the columns of your paper to thank all those who have taken the pains to give their votes in my favour and to see that I am re-elected to the Municipal Corporation. I may here avow that it is not my personal triumph but the triumph of the cause which I espouse and which I harbour so lovingly unto me. This fact has been evinced more pointedly by the fact that the two non-co-operators, who have been elected, head the list. Mr. Motiwala, the first and myself as the second best. May I, here, bring to your notice the discrepancy that has creeped in your issue of the 27th instant, while announcing the result of the election. Myself have been represented as having secured the 5th place, while the real numbers of votes registered in my favour are 1629, thus giving me a second place in the list. The real and official result of the election is thus:—1st Mr. Motiwala -804, 2nd Dr. Velkar -629, 3rd Mr. Rajaram Tukaram 1624, 4th Mr. Hansraj Pragji 1571, 5th Mr. Curtay 1546, 6th Mr. G. Devchand 1480, 7th Dr. Jehangir C. 1443, 8th Dr. Master 1390.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. VELKAR.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

CALICUT NEWS.

SUSPICIOUS POSSESSION OF MONEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALICUT, Jan. 27.

Mr. F. L. Brigstock, I.C.S., Divisional Magistrate, Palghat has just disposed of an interesting case arising out of the arrest by the Wallavanad police of one Mangaldas of Bombay under suspicious circumstances. The case for the prosecution was that on 27th November last while Mangaldas was going by foot along the railway line from Shoranur to Ottapalam he had with him Rs. 13,200 and odd in Currency Notes in a pillow and that he went to a house near the Railway line to buy some plantains, where he saw three Nairs who gave him milk and fruits for two annas. Mangaldas then went to a Tea shop owned by one of the accused who did not permit him to go out when the former wanted to leave the place. Believing the accused to be a Constable Mangaldas showed him a cloth bundle containing currency notes for Rs. 200. Accused, however, insisted on Mangaldas showing the contents of the pillow in his possession and on his refusal the three accused took him to a building which they represented to him as Mavalappara Police Station and which Mangaldas subsequently learned was not a police station. There the first accused opened the pillow and counted the currency notes of the value of Rs. 13,000. They demanded from him a large sum if he were to be released and if he wanted to go safe. Mangaldas was afraid and gave the accused Rs. 1,500.

In answer to Court Mangaldas stated that the money was given to him by one Pragji Soondardas to start some business and that it was not a fact that he bolted with a cheque entrusted to him by his master for encashment. His honour found three accused guilty and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a year. The Bombay Police has been communicated with and Mangaldas is awaiting trial pending his removal to Bombay.

MR. ANDREW'S VISIT.

During his stay in Calicut Mr. C. F. Andrew's visited a Chiruma hut and was moved to tears at the miserable condition of life of the inmates. He also visited several Thiyya and Nair houses.

"PRATAP" AND "SIYASAT" CEASE PUBLICATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 30.

The "Pratap", a local daily, ceased publication after the forfeiture of the security and now the "Siyasat", another daily, has followed suit.

A Calcutta message of Jan. 30 states:—About half the workmen of the Standard Jute Mill, Titaghur, where riot took place on Thursday, culminating in fire being opened by the police turned up for work to-day. Normal atmosphere prevails. To-day was the first working day of the mill since riot.—(A. P.)

DEATH OF A GREAT ITALIAN MUISICIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Rec. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Luigi Denza is dead.

INDIAN TIMBER IN ENGLAND.

ITS ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Montagu, Sir William Meyer presided today at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, Indian Section, when a paper by Mr. Alexander Howard of a firm, agents for Government of India timbers in Europe, was read in his absence by his partner.

The paper pointed out that the British market was beginning to recognise more fully the economic advantages of the use of Indian as well as foreign timbers.

The Bank of England, at the new buildings in Finsbury Circus, had the whole of decorative woodwork made of Indian timbers, and various firms were following that example.

Experience gathered from innovation of sending teak here in logs, instead of sawn, had convinced Mr. Howard of the advantage of marketing timbers in this form.

Sir William Meyer said that he was having his offices decorated and partly furnished with Indian woods. He favoured State agancy or close control of the exploitation of forests, but experience shewed that marketing could best be done by private enterprise as agents.

Sir Robert Hart, late Inspector General, thought that, in the past, terms on which firms had been allowed to exploit the forest areas, had too often been unduly favourable.

ANOTHER PRIZE FOR CANCER CURE.

SIR WILLIAM VENO'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Supplementing Lord Atholstan's offer of 10,000 dollars for cancer cure, Sir William Veno has offered £10,000 sterling for the discovery of an effective non-surgical cancer cure on conditions similar to Lord Atholstan's offer.

DEATHS FORM INFLUENZA IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

Paris.—There have been 136 deaths from influenza in last ten days.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 30.

Sir Harry Goschen, presenting over a meeting of the National, Provincial and Union Bank of England Limited, declared that the outlook was certainly brighter. Boom in trade was not expected and not wished for this year. He referred as more satisfactory to the fact that the manufacturers and the wholesale merchants had to a great extent faced and realised their losses. Retail prices had been reduced to a reasonable extent and the level of national finances was improving. The adverse trade balance was 276 millions as against 375 millions in 1920. Reduction had been achieved despite dislocation caused by the coal strike, and seemed to dispose of the suggested policy of devaluation, ny which the gold contents value of sovereign would be permanently reduced.

SILVER REPORT

KEEN DEMAND FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

Mr. Pixley Abell's silver report says that keen demand from India for prompt shipment is reported to be due to expectation that the import duty of four annas per ounce, which was taken off in February, 1920, will be re-imposed in the forthcoming Indian budget.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

RELIEF INADEQUATE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 12 p.m., Jan. 30.

The famine expert Sir Benjamin Robertson reports telegraphically from Buzuluk that he has found the conditions in the Saratov and Samara provinces even graver than he had been led to believe. Personal inspection of the villages shewed that there was practically no food left and that relief was hopelessly inadequate. Whole households, especially adults, were literally dying of starvation.

Sir Benjamin Robertson testifies to the devoted work of the "Save the Children" Fund in Saratov and the Society of Friends in Buzuluk. The work has been carried out in a practical, systematic manner, food exclusively reaching those for whom it was intended.

Sir Benjamin Robertson recommands systematic feeding of as many as possible of adults, who number over a million in these two areas, until the harvest comes. Relief at present is being largely confined to children.

CANTONMENT CODE AMENDMENT.

SECTION 216 RECAST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Gazette of India publishes a draft amendment in the Cantonment Code of 1912 which it is proposed to make in respect of the much criticised section 216 and which will be taken into consideration on or after the first March this year. Any objection or suggestion in respect of the draft will be received from all persons likely to be affected thereby. The Draft Amendment runs:—"For section 216 of the said code the following shall be submitted, namely 216 (1)—"If any person in the Cantonment souses or attempts to cause or does any act calculated to cause disaffection or disloyalty or dis-affection amongst any portion of His Majesty's forces or induces or attempts to induce or does any act calculated to induce any person belonging to His Majesty's forces to commit any breach of discipline, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment may, with or without assigning reasons for his action, make an order in writing requiring such person to remove himself from the Cantonment within such time as may be specified in the notice and prohibiting him from reentering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment. Provided that if such person ordinarily resides within the Cantonment such prohibition shall be expressed to have effect for a specified period not exceeding one month from the date on which he removes himself in accordance with the order.

(2) Every order made under sug.section (1) shall be sent to the Cantonment Magistrade who shall cause a copy of the order to be served on the person concernd.

(3) Upon the making of any order under sub-section (1) the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment shall forthwith send a copy of the order, with a full statement of his reasons for making the same, to the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government may of its own motion or on a representation made to it by the person against whom the order has been made, if it is of opinion that the order should be varied or rescinded, report the case to the Governor-General in Council who may make such inquiry and pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit."

THEATRICAL CHAT.

That bright little concerty party "The Queries" continue to fill the bill successfully at the Excelsior Theatre. Last evening there was a complete change of programme, and Harry Leeds, Trixie Lemar Tom Keele, and Win Ray as usual provided plenty of good fun Edgar Hulland a pianist much above the average in personal talent appears to be a valuable asset to the company.

Douglas Maclaren, known perhaps to many of Bombay's theatre-goers who were home during the advent of that popular London Show "The Follies" as a member of the original "Follies," and also as a recent member of the well-known Bandvard Company figures largely on the bill.

Douglas Maclaren is undoubtedly a very clever and useful member of "The Queries" and is proving himself to be a very popular attraction.

J. Leeds we perceive in the various press announcements appertaining to "The Queries" presents his company as the "All Laughter Show." Whenever we see a company making a point of introducing a bulk of good clean amusement into their show, and in this particular case in point Laughter indeeds plays principal lead. We feel their is every justification in making the assertion that where there is a combination of players bent upon a "laughter-producing campaign" and their efforts are competent, they are pretty certain to meet with a well merited success. Laughter is what is wanted nowadays and plenty of it. As a friend of ours once remarked, it not only dispels a fit of the "blues" but it helps to keep the fever away. May "The Queries" long be spared to continue with the good work.

* * * *

Following the present company playing at the Excelsior Theatre this week, we have "The Optimystics" who open on Saturday next.

"The Optimystics" we understand have been brought out direct from London by Maurice Bandman. A Bandman show carries with it a distinct recommendation of its own and after the recent successes achieved by the Bandman Opera Company which departed last week we have no hesitation in stating the new arrivals "The Optimystics" are quite expected to come up to the high status of the other Bandman Companies. We will go into the prospective list of artistes to-morrow.

* * * *

At the Royal Opera House last evening the Italian Opera Company gave a performance of Verdis opera. "Il Trovatore." To-night "La Favorita" is to be presented, and to-morrow "La Tosca" again.

We do so wish the Orchestra which occupies so important a position on these occasions was a little more adequate as regards size.

NANCY COURT MARTIAL.

VILGRAIN ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

The Nancy Court-Martial has acquitted the former Under-Secretary of State, Vilgrain, who was accused of self-mutilation during War, reports the Havas Agency.

GRENVILLE BY-ELECTION.

MR. MEIGHEN ELECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Jan. 30.

Ottawa.—The former Premier, Mr. Meighen, has been elected in the bye-election at Grenville, Ontario.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

TO BE RELEASED.

"TRIBUNE" REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 30.

The "Tribune" is informed on good authority that it has been decided to release Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. Santanam, Gopichand and Lalkhan and that orders for their release may be expected at any moment.

CONTRAVENTION OF IMMIGRATION LAW.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Jan. 30.

New York.—The Department of Justice has arrested the notorious, Trebitsch Lincoln, at the request of the Immigration authorities on a charge of surreptitious entry into the country last November.

OBITUARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 30.

The death is announced of Captain Sir J. H. Blunt.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. NARIMAN'S THANKS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As it is impossible for me, however, much I may desire, to convey my sincere thanks, personally and individually, to my numerous friends and supporters in the D. Ward, at the last Municipal elections, you will permit me to express my deep feeling of gratitude towards them all through the columns of your paper.

One noticeable feature that attracted the attention and extorted admiration from all, was the spontaneous and wholehearted manner in which my Hindu brethren rallied round me, entirely forgetting the individual and only remembering the cause; they demonstrated a truly Nationalistic, non-sectarian spirit, displaying at once a high sense of civic duty and a broad, generous and sympathetic feeling; this genuine outburst of fellow-feeling towards a humble and insignificant member of the Parsi community is as much a tribute to the Parsee community as it is a convincing and "uncontrovertible proof of the bonafides, good-will and sincerity of the sister Hindu community. Let us hope a few more happy intercommunal incidents of this nature will in course of time, wipe away the old sectarian cry of a "Hindu for a Hindu" and a "Parsee for a Parsee."

It was equally gratifying and pleasing to find some members of my own community displaying a similar generous and nonsectarian spirit by whole-heartedly working for and supporting the candidature of my worthy colleague, R. B. Pai.

Thus though D. Ward election has caused rather a disagreeable surprise in some quarters, still from a Nationalistic and democratic point of view, it will be happily remembered as having occasioned an outward demonstration of true fellow-feeling and affection between the members of the two great communities.

Another circumstance which was as pleasing to me as it must have been disappointing to some, was the dispassionate attitude displayed by several members of my own commnity. Evidently the persistent efforts to paint me as a non-Zoroastrians, Parsee not deserving of any support from Zoroastrians had failed; although by far the majority of Parsi voters went to the more deserving candidates of the community, and none could grudge them what was their legitimate due, still I should be thankful to the community for not having ignored me altogether, as it was the mandatory desire of its dictatorial Press.

Thus the difficult task of securing an admission into the Corporation was made easy by the co-operation, guidance and help of my numerous friends and supporters, this good-will of my numerous friends is my only valued possession and has achieved for me what enormous wealth, social status, great influence and high connection of my worthy competitor could not secure. My future humble endeavours shall be ever to retain this good-will and affection, and thus justify the confidence and trust reposed in me by them.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHEDJI FRAMJI NARIANON.
Bombay, Jan. 30.

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Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, I. C. S. (Retired), brother of poet Rabindra Nath Tagore writes that the bust of his brother made by Mr. Wagh "shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor, * * *."

Mrs. Besant writes to say the bust of Lok. Tilak made by Mr. Wagh is a *vivid* likeness.

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HINDUS AND MOPLAHS

(By M. K. GANDHI.)

Though the letters on the Moplah trouble and the Musalman attitude by Messrs. Keshav Menon and others have already appeared in the press, contrary to my wont I publish the two communications for the importance that attaches to them. Possibly the fact of their publication in the pages of "Young India" will be some balm for the wounds that the Moplah madness has inflicted in the Hindu heart. The writers were entitled to give vent to their pent up feelings.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani is one of our most courageous men. He is strong and unbending. He is frank to a fault. In his insensate hatred of the English Government and possibly even of Englishmen in general he has seen nothing wrong in anything that the Moplahs have done. Everything is fair in love and war with the Maulana. He has made up his mind that the Moplahs have fought for their religion. And that fact (in his estimation) practically absolves the Moplah from all blame. That is no doubt a travesty of religion and morality. But to do irreligion for the sake of religion is the religious creed of Maulana Hasrat Mohani. I know it has no warrant in Islam. I have talked to several learned Musalmans. They do not defend Hasrat Mohani's attitude.

I advise my Malabar friends not to mind the Maulana. In spite of his amazingly crude views about religion, there is no greater nationalist nor a greater lover of Hindu-Muslim unity than the Maulana. His heart is sound and superior to his intellect, which, in my humble opinion, has suffered aberration.

The Malabar friends are wrong in thinking that the Musalmans in general have not condemned or have in any way approved of the various crimes committed by the Moplahs. Islam protects even in war women, children and old men from molestation. Islam does not justify *Jehad* except under well-defined conditions. So far as I know the law of Islam, the Moplahs could not, on their own initiative, declare *Jehad*. Maulana Abdul Bari has certainly condemned the Moplah excesses.

But what though the Mussalmans did not condemn them? Hindu-Muslim friendship is not a bargain. The very word friendship excludes any such idea. If we have acquired the national habit, the Moplah is every whit a countryman as a Hindu. Hindus may not attach greater weight to Moplah fanaticism than to Hindu fanaticism. If instead of the Moplahs, Hindus had violated Hindu homes in Malabar, against whom would the complaint be lodged? Hindus have to find out a remedy against such occurrences, as much as the Musalmans. When a Hindu or a Musalman does evil, it is evil done by an Indian to an Indian, and each one of us must personally share the blame and try to remove the evil. There is no other meaning to unity than this. Nationalism is nothing, if it is not at least this. Nationalism is greater than sectarianism. And in that sense we are Indians first and Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis, Christians after.

Whilst, therefore, we may regret Maulana Hasrat Mohani's attitude on the Moplah question, we must not blame the Musalmans as a whole, nor must we blame the Maulana as a Musalman. We should deplore the fact that one Indian does not see the obvious wrong that our other brethren have done. There is no unity, if we must continuously look at things communally.

Critics may say, "All this is sheer nonsense, because it is so inconsitent with facts. It is visionary." But my contention is that we shall never achieve solidarity unless new facts are *made* to suit the principle, instead of performing the impossible feat of changing the principle to suit existing facts. I see nothing impossible in Hindus, as Indians, trying to wean the Moplahs, as Indians, from their error. I see nothing impossible in asking the Hindus to develop courage and strength to die before accepting forced conversion. I was delighted to be told that there were Hindus who did prefer the Moplah hatchet to forced conversion. If these have died without anger or malice they have died as truest Hindus because they were truest among Indians and men. And thus would these men have died even if their persecutors had been Hindus instead of Musalmans. Hindu-Muslim unity will be a very cheap and tawdry affair, if it has to depend upon mere reciprocation. Is a husband's loyalty dependent upon the wife's, or may a wife be faithless because the husband is a rake? Marriage will be a sordid thing when the partners treat their conduct as a matter of exchange, pure and simple. Unity is like marriage. It is more necessary for a husband to draw closer to his wife when she is about to fall. Then is the time for a double outpouring of love. Even so is it more necessary for a Hindu to love the Moplah and the Musalman more, when the latter is likely to injure him or has already injured him. Unity to be real must stand the severest strain without breaking. It must be an indissoluble tie.

And I hold that what I have put before the country in the foregoing lines is a simple selfish idea. Does a Hindu love his religion and country more than himself? If he does, it follows that he must not quarrel with an ignorant Mussulman, who neither knows country nor religion. The process is like that of the world-famed woman who professed to give up her child to her rival instead of dividing it with the latter—a performance that would have suited the latter admirably.

Let us assume (which is not the fact) that the Musalmans really approve of all that the Moplahs have done. Is the compact, then, to be dissolved? And when it is dissolved, will the Hindus be any better off for the dissolution? Will they revenge themselves upon the Moplahs by getting foreign assistance to destroy them and their fellow-Musalmans, and be content to be for ever slaves?

Non-Cooperation is a universal doctrine, because it is as applicable to family relations as to any other. It is a process of evolving strength and self-reliance. Both the Hindus and Musalmans must learn to stand alone and against the whole world, before they become really united. This unity is not to be between weak parties, but between men who are conscious of their strength. It will be an evil day for Musalmans if, where they are in a minority, they have to depend for the observance of their religion upon Hindu goodwill and *vice versa*. Non-Cooperation is a process of self-realisation.

But this self-realisation is impossible, if the strong become brutes and tread upon the weak. Then, they must be trodden under by the stronger. Hence, if Hindus and Musalmans really wish to live as men of religion, they must develop strength from within. They must be both strong and humble. Hindus must find out the causes of Moplah fanaticism. They will find that they are not without blame. They have hitherto not cared for the Moplah. They have either treated him as a serf or dreaded him. They have not treated him as a friend and neighbour, to be reformed and respected. It is no use now becoming angry with the Moplahs or the Musalmans in general. Whilst Hindus have a right to expect Musalman aid and sympathy, the problem is essentially one of self-help, i.e., development of strength from within. It would be a sad day for Islam if the defence of the Khilafat was to depend upon Hindu help. Hindu help is at the disposal of the Musalmans, because it is the duty of the Hindus, as neighbours, to give it. And whilst Musalmans accept help so ungrudgingly given, their final reliance is and must be upon God. He is the never-failing and sole Help of the helpless. And so let it be with the Hindus of Malabar.—"Young India."

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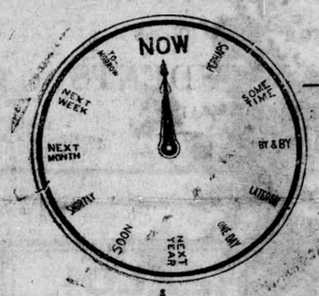

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Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponfied product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favorably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M. S
Analyst,

Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from descessed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

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